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## THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, -- EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

Grasshoppers threaten to eat up the crops in Minnesota.

There is still a move among some Republicans to stampede the Chicago convention for Blaine with Foraker for vice president.

What will be done with all the bandanas after the election, is a question a Republican asked of us. We told him the demand would be greater after the election as the Republicans would need them to wipe their tears.

The Republican convention meets at Chicago next week. No one can tell whom they will nominate for President and Vice President. They are in a mix and all at sea. One thing is certain, do what they may, they cannot match the St. Louis ticket, Cleveland and Thurman and better yet, they can't defeat it.

Sherman's chances for the nomination at Chicago are considered as materially improved since Thurman's nomination on the Democratic ticket. Something will have to be done to save Ohio from the influence of the red bandana, and Republican leaders seem to think that hoisting Eliza Pinkston's blue bib will do it.

The Democratic party has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.—National Democratic Platform.

The issue is now a square one: Cleveland and his message in favor of tariff and tax reform, or high protection for the millionaire and money lords. Laboring men, which platform will you stand on? The coal miners and lumbermen and ore diggers and farmers and workmen of Centre county will surely not go with the millionaires who oppress labor and exact the last farthing from the man of toil.

The Centre county Democracy are a unit for Cleveland and Thurman, from the Pennsylvania Narrows to Philadelphia, and the platform meets their entire approbation. Better still, the fair-minded Republicans talk approvingly of the work done at St. Louis, and many a vote will silently go into the ballot box on election day, from honest Republicans who favor a tariff that is fair to all. Old Centre will roll up a good majority for Cleveland and Thurman.

Congressman Anderson, of Iowa, started his Republican colleagues by announcing his intention to carry out the wishes of his constituents and vote for the Mills bill. He is the second Republican to array himself against his party on this subject. Fitch, of New York, has already announced his intention of supporting the measure Mr. Anderson's reason for deserting his party on this question is one they will find it hard to answer. He says he is forced to vote for the pending measure because his own party has declined to offer a better one after making a public pledge to support tariff reform. Having failed to keep this pledge, even to the extent of framing a bill of any kind, Mr. Anderson decides to keep his own pledges and vote for the only tariff reform measure before the House. It is probable that Messrs. Anderson and Fitch are not the only Republicans who will repudiate the old nothing policy of their own party on the subject of tax reduction.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, is at it again. This time he assails Judge Thurman, because during the war his wife with other ladies sent certain hospital stores to sick or wounded Confederate prisoners at Camp Chase, near her residence. In an interview on this last outbreak of "the knight of the unshaken hand," Judge Thurman says: "I say bless them for calling attention to the Confederate soldier delicacies business. How tenderly do I remember what a good Samaritan my wife was in those days. Governor Dennison and Governor Todd often spoke of the goodness of Mrs. Thurman in distributing to sick, forlorn and captive ones fruit and fresh things. Governor Foraker does not attack me when he mentions those incidents. He attacks Mary," and the Old Roman spoke with pathetic tenderness of the woman who always speaks to him as "Allen, dear," and he to her as "Mary, my dear."

## CLEVELAND'S NOMINATION.

Mr. Dougherty's speech at the St. Louis Democratic Convention last week nominating Cleveland was delivered with fine effect, in his best style, and aroused unbounded enthusiasm. When he mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland, or referred to his public acts or utterances, the Convention fairly shouted itself hoarse. The delegates mounted the chairs, waved their hats, their canes and handkerchiefs. The 10,000 spectators joined in the applause, and the band in the East gallery helped along with horns and drums, but their blare and noise could scarcely be heard above the general din. As Mr. Dougherty finished his impassioned speech some one in the West gallery tore aside a curtain which had hid a portrait of Cleveland, upon the face of the great picture of the Capitol building, revealing to the gaze of the Convention the well-known features of the President. This incident aroused the enthusiasm of the Convention to a fever heat for the first time during its proceedings. The hall was at once filled with cheer on cheer, and the great body of people in the auditorium, balcony and galleries arose and stood shouting until the din became almost deafening. Hats were thrown in the air, red bandanas waved from a thousand hands and white black and gray hats were frantically thrust upon the points of canes and waved until the owners became exhausted. Some one on the stage crowned the bust of the President, on the left of the Chairman, with a laurel wreath, which was the signal for even a wilder burst of shouts and cheers than before. Although the full band of sixty pieces was in full blast all this time, not a sound from its trumpets could be heard. The climax of this great scene was reached when the banners of all the states were borne by the delegates to the New York standard and draped about it. At this the enthusiasm was unbounded. Spectators and delegates tore the red, white and blue bunting from the pillars and from the face of the balconies and waved these improvised banners all over the hall for ten minutes. This remarkable outburst did not cease until every body was absolutely exhausted. It was exactly twenty-four minutes before the Chair was able to regain control of the Convention.

The Democratic congressional conference met at Ridgeway, on 31 May in pursuance of a call made at the previous meeting. The conferees from Centre were Wm. Wolf, John A. Woodward and Andrew Brockthoff, Elk, Clarion, Clearfield and Forest each 3 delegates. The object of the meeting was to fix upon some more equitable method of making nominations for congress, based upon the Democratic vote in the respective counties.

Heretofore each county had 3 votes, regardless of the number of the Democratic voters in it. Elk and Forest, with their few hundreds, had as many delegates as Centre and Clearfield, with their thousands of Democratic voters. By this method the small counties in a district can suppress the will of a large majority of the Democratic voters, and make a nomination which is only the choice of a small minority. The old conferee system, thus based on no sort of representation, has been very unsatisfactory, and led to defeats.

From the action of the meeting at Ridgeway, we see that the small counties are not willing to adopt a system of representation based upon Democratic strength in the respective counties of our district Clearfield and Centre favored a change, but the other three counties are not disposed to yield. Perhaps they can be made to feel in the matter.

The reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg in July is attracting more than usual attention on account of the large number of participants, the appropriation by Congress of a sum for the entertainment of the veterans, the dedication of more than fifty regimental monuments and the laying of the corner stone of a Memorial Chapel. These events will not be crowded into one day, but are expected to occupy nearly a week, and among those who will be present are survivors of the greatest battle of the war, who have distinguished themselves in heart of peace. There will be Governors, United States Senators, Generals, Legislators, ex-officers of various grades by the score, and a host of sight seers. The town of Gettysburg would be unable to furnish the necessary accommodations for such an army of visitors, and a government appropriation was secured to make the reunion a success. It is proposed to charge guests \$1 a day, the money to go to the government. This reunion and its incidents will be one of the most memorable since the war, and the interest will be enhanced by the fact that speeches are to be made by some of the most prominent Union and ex-Confederate soldiers.

A lady in East Liberty, Pa., whose face was covered with sores, was cured by using one bottle of "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher."

## THE NEXT VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALLEN G. THURMAN'S EARLY LIFE AND STRUGGLES.

Allen G. Thurman, a gentleman held in the highest esteem by both political parties and a statesman of learning, experience and lofty character, is a native of the state of Virginia. He was born at Lynchburg, November 13, 1813. He came of good stock, his grandfather being a Baptist minister, who through conscientious principles liberated all his slaves. In 1818 the family and young Thurman removed to Ohio. The entire family effects were transported in a huge six horse wagon which was dragged over the mountains by the united efforts of negroes and horses. He was a nephew of the Hon. William Allen, who for many years represented Ohio in the United States senate, and later was elected governor over General Noyes. Under his mother's supervision he soon became a thorough mathematician and also an excellent French scholar. At the age of 21 years he was offered the private secretaryship of the governor of Ohio, which he filled with great satisfaction. At the same time he studied law under the direction of the distinguished Judge Swayne. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and went at once to Chillicothe. Being admitted in partnership with his uncle William Allen, he soon found himself in possession of one of the best practices in the state. In 1839 he visited Washington and whilst there was introduced to the Senator Calhoun. He was again in Washington in 1840. In 1844 he was nominated for congress and elected over John J. Van Meter. In 1851 he was elected a judge of the supreme court of Ohio, but was chief justice from 1854 to 1866. In 1866 he was the democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, but was defeated. In 1868 he was chosen a senator in congress from that state for the term commencing in 1869 and ending in 1875 serving on the committees on the judiciary and post-offices and post-roads. He was re-elected in 1874, his second term expiring in 1881. In 1876 he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for president, but the Tilden wave engulfed him with the others. His record in the senate is clean and pure; whilst there he made many friends, among others Edmunds, of Vermont, with whom he was frequently paired.

## TO PRESENT SHERMAN'S NAME.

The selection of Adjutant General Hastings, of Pennsylvania, to nominate Sherman in the Chicago Convention is considerably commented upon. It is generally accepted as a shrewd attempt to put Sherman before the Convention as Pennsylvania's candidate and make it less easy for Pennsylvania delegates to break away from him. Of course, if they do begin to fall away from him on the later ballots of the Convention the effect will be much more likely to be disastrous than if he had been nominated by some one else. It will be almost as bad as if Ohio votes should break off to another candidate. In this light the selection of General Hastings, a member of a delegation which can by no means be counted solid for Sherman, to nominate him is regarded as an evidence of a weakness which justifies taking desperate risks.

General Hastings was in Washington on Saturday in consultation with his candidate and it is arranged that he is to speak when Ohio is called and that Governor Foraker is to second the nomination.

There is a bill now before Congress, introduced by Senator Beck, in which all classes of people, irrespective of party or politics, may feel a common interest. It provides for the establishment of a zoological park in the immediate vicinity of Washington, on a grand and liberal scale, "for the advancement of science, and the instruction and recreation of the people." Such an establishment would be a great addition to the attractions of the National Capital, of which all Americans are justly proud. The zoological gardens of London, Paris and other European capitals are regarded with great favor by the people, and besides being a great source of pleasure, are permanent educators. Senator Beck's bill provides for the purchase by the government of one hundred acres of ground suitable for the purpose, to be under the control of a government commission, and maintained as a national zoological garden for the public good and pleasure. The plan is a good one, and deserving of support.

The result of all the strikes and lock-outs in the State of New Jersey during the past seven years has just been published in Trenton by the Bureau of Labor. It is a lamentable record, both for the employers and the workmen, and the losses incurred by the disturbances foot up in figures that might lead to serious thought by the losers, whether identified with capital or with labor.

## A POSER.

The Clearfield Republican presents the following poser: Blaine, the "Plumed Knight," took exceptions to President Cleveland's message, because he did not recommend a reduction on whiskey, to bacco and cigars, remarking: "The luxury of one day is the necessity of the next. Let the laborer have his chew of tobacco, whiskey, beer and cigar at the lowest price."

A Boston sewing woman rose up saying: "But what about the tax on my needle and thread, and (shivering) why can't I have an untaxed blanket and woolen shawl?" Blaine: "Don't mention it my good woman; you must be PROTECTED against the pauper labor of Europe!" The mutton raiser must have his 35 percent on his wool and the shawl and blanket weaver must have his 65 percent, therefore my dear good woman make yourself as comfortable as possible until after the Presidential election.

## THE PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

The politicians who assume that the nomination of General Clinton B. Fisk for President by the Prohibitionists is not to be counted as a factor in the national battle of 1888, greatly underestimate both the man and his cause. The large increase of the Prohibition vote in 1884, and its defeat of Blaine in New York, should teach political leaders that the same cause with the strongest candidate it has ever presented is certain to play an important part in the contest of 1888.

General Fisk is vastly the strongest candidate ever nominated by a third party for President since the Van Buren political side show of 1848. He was one of the most gallant of our soldiers; is practically the founder of the Fisk University at Nashville whereby he opened wide the doors for colored education in the South; is a leading man in the Methodist Church and among the foremost in all its religious and benevolent efforts, and is a man of large general business experience and distinguished business success. He is quite as sincere, earnest and able as St. John, who led the party in 1881, without St. John's sloppy zeal that often splashed back upon himself, and he may as well be acknowledged at once as a very important factor in the great battle of 1888.

The New Bloomfield Advocate and Press says that the Standard oil company will shortly begin boring for oil within the limits of Perry county. It says: "It is asserted and proof positive is furnished that we lie in the great oil area of the state. The material and formation of rocks and the appearance of soil give such satisfactory evidence to the Standard oil company's prospectors that they resolved to lease and are now leasing all the lands they can secure in the upper end of the county for a period of ninety years. Land extending from New Germantown to Doubling Gap has been leased. This work has been going on so quietly that very few knew of it, and the advent of the company to this county we take it will be a matter of news and congratulation to most of our citizens within her border."

The average monthly wages of farm labor in the United States per month, according to the authority of the bureau of agriculture, is \$18.24, without board, and \$12.36 with board. In Pennsylvania it is a little higher, the average being \$22.24, without board and \$14.50 with board. Here is a class of laborers far exceeding all others in point of numbers that not only receives the least pay for the most laborious work, but in addition is compelled to bear the burdens of high protective tariff laws, without getting any return in the way of protection to its own interests. How long will the farmers be content to pay tribute to the money kings who are yearly tramping them deeper into the dirt?

Among the multitude of presents received by the Pope this year were: a row boat, a boot blacking machine, and a bicycle. His Holiness should have been supplied with a pair of boxing gloves and a catcher's mask to make his outfit complete. The Pope is reported as preferring money to useless gifts, which are valuable only as curiosities. If he received the money equivalent of his presents he could purchase what his necessities require and keep the rest for a rainy day. While His Holiness was the recipient of many ridiculous presents, probably nothing could be more ridiculous than presenting him the Constitution of the United States, unless we except the Declaration of Independence, both of which documents are the representative of thoughts diametrically opposed to the doctrine of the Vatican.

The Republicans are flocking to Chicago, for next week's convention. All in the dark.

A. M. Doyle, of Columbia, Ga., says: "From my own experience, I know Sellers' Liver Pills to be the best in use." They cure malaria, etc.

## A PHILADELPHIA PORTIA.

Horrible Poisoning Case in the Quaker City—The Murderess Confesses.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—One of the most horrible poisoning cases that this city has ever known has been discovered, and the murderess, through the vigilance of Coroner Whiting, was lodged in jail.

John Whiting, aged 38 years; his alleged wife, aged 40; his alleged daughter, Bertha, aged 9 years, and his son Willie, aged 3 years, lived in the rear of 1,227 Cadwalader street. John Whiting died on March 20, Bertha on April 26, and Willie on May 20. The doctors in attendance gave certificates of death, respectively, for "inflammation of the bowels, gastric fever and congestion of the bowels." There was an insurance on the lives of each, ranging from \$300 down to \$250. The coroner, accidentally hearing of the case and having his suspicions aroused, had the bodies exhumed and a chemical analysis made of the intestines, and found arsenic in it.

The woman was sent for by the coroner, and after denying all knowledge of the crime, made a full confession. She said she was born in Germany, and married a man in Iowa named Tom Brown, and that Brown died in prison, and in 1880 she married John Whiting in this city. Her daughter Bertha was the child of a man named Story. Whiting, she said, was sick much of the time. She procured "rough on rats" and said that her husband committed suicide. She gave the children the poison, and then summoned a physician, but did not administer the medicine prescribed.

She said she could not go out washing with a baby, and resolved to get rid of Willie; that she was afraid Bertha would grow up a bad woman, and she had better die, and that she was afraid if she poisoned them all at once she would be found out.

On Feb. 13 she came to this city just after the Chicago fire, in 1872, and has lived in houses of assignment both here and in Philadelphia. She is frivolous in manner, and was fully brought to the consciousness of her position when confronted with the evidence of the crime. When she had finished her confession she said her conscience was clear, and that she would meet her dear children in heaven. An inquest will be held on the bodies on Friday next.

## HE LIKED TO SEE BIG FIRES.

A Boy Confesses to Having Fired a Big Buffalo Dry Goods Store.

BUFFALO, June 13.—Andrew Howard, a 15-year-old boy, living with his parents at Black Rock, was arrested charged with firing the Barnes, Hengeler & Co. building on Feb. 1 last. He is confined at police headquarters. He made a full confession to the officers, telling a startling story. He has been with the firm for nearly two years, employed as a cash boy. On Feb. 1 he requested Mr. Staring, a floor walker, to allow him to attend the funeral of a boy friend. It seems this request was refused, and Andrew felt badly over it. At 11:30 o'clock the same morning, when walking down to the basement, he thought of firing the building. Picking up a stick, he lit it in a gas jet. It went out, and he lit it again, then stuck it into a pile of papers in the waste room, a small room directly under the main store. By the time that he had regained his seat in the main store the smoke was rapidly ascending. The story of the fire and the narrow escape from being burned to death of some of the employees has already been told in these dispatches. About the 15th of last May young Howard made a second attempt at arson by firing a lot of greased paper in the carpet room of the store now occupied by the firm at 246 Main street. This was discovered before it had gained any headway. On Saturday last Howard bought a watch at the jewelry counter of the firm and desired to have it charged. He tore up the charge check and pocketed the watch. The act was traced to him, and when charged with the theft he confessed and also admitted having fired the store. "I like to see big fires, if no one is hurt," he said.

Howard was accounted one of the best boys in the firm's employ, and was among the first lads taken into the new store.

## Veterans at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 13.—The first of the Shaler brigade regiments to arrive here was the One Hundred and Twenty-second New York, which came in by a special from Syracuse. The veterans of the Twenty-third and Eighty-second Pennsylvania regiments, from Philadelphia, and the Sixty-fourth New York, from New York city, came in soon afterward, numbering nearly 300, including ladies. They were escorted to headquarters by two bands. The afternoon was spent visiting the scene where they were engaged at Culp's Hill and inspecting the imposing monuments erected. In the evening a grand camp fire took place in the court house, the audience thronging the spacious hall. Secretary William I. Wray, of the Brigade association, presided. Gen. Shaler expressed his gratitude that so large a number of the veterans were present. Brief speeches were made by Col. J. T. Glenn, Lieut. Col. W. J. Wallace, Capt. James M. Craig, Col. J. M. Withers and others. Songs and music by the bands interspersed the speeches. To-day the monuments will be dedicated. One regiment of the brigade—the Sixty-seventh New York—was not represented, they having decided to come during the anniversary in July.

## Van Camp Decamps.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 12.—Ex-Sheriff Benjamin F. Van Camp, of Carlton, Orleans county, who had been cited to appear before Surrogate Signor, to account for moneys received as executor of the Ames Kelsey estate, which amounts to \$10,000, did not appear in court. He is the executor of several other unsettled estates, and it is supposed that he has decamped, leaving an indebtedness of about \$20,000 and \$25,000. Warrants of attachment have been obtained by several creditors, and others are being granted. Van Camp is an old resident of Carlton. Previous to this his honesty and integrity have never been questioned.

## A Smallpox Scare in Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 12.—Thomas Dolan, of Boston, came to Newburg a few days ago to work in a hat shop. He appeared at police headquarters Friday night and complained of feeling ill. A few days later he was taken to St. Luke's hospital. The next morning he was found badly broken out with smallpox, and was taken to the pest house. Now he is not expected to live. Dolan had been all over the city before he went to police headquarters, and the disease must have developed in him beyond the primary stage when he was taken to the hospital. The city is in fear and trembling lest he has spread the disease.

## THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—A mob drove Dr. Landis from the stage of Industrial hall. There were 1,200 people there. Most of them brought with them eggs, potatoes, oranges, lemons and small baseballs. It was a mob without either chivalry or mercy, and the women on the stage were not spared its violence. The crowd's hopes were dampened when the show began. The attacks of the last two nights, when Dr. Landis was driven from the boards by the showers of stuff from the audience, led the management to take increased precautions, and last night a bigger net was stretched in front of the stage, while fifteen Ninth district policemen stood like a bulwark back of the last row of reserved seats to prevent the mob in the rear from rushing to the seats near the stage.

The mob started to howl like madmen when Dr. Landis made his appearance behind the net. His face was pale and his dark whiskers made him look ghastly.

When an egg struck near the wing the male performers rushed down to the net and shook their fists at the mob. The mob was furious. Men and boys leaped up on the chairs, yelled like fiends and shook their fists back at the people on the stage. Then the crowd at the front made another attack with their missiles. The air was thick with flying objects. Dr. Landis yelled at the mob until the rungs of chairs came bounding against the net. Then he, gathering the first thing he could find, started to fight the mob. He kept hurling their ammunition back on them until a fierce rally drove him behind the scenes. Part of the mob made a break for the stage door, but the attendants fought the crowd back until the policemen made their way through the crowd and drove back the mob, and the disgraceful show came to an end.

## Carnegie and Two Associations.

PITTSBURGH, June 12.—It is said on trustworthy authority that Carnegie, Platts & Co. have decided to cut loose from the Manufacturers' Protective association and the Amalgamated association and run independently. The break will be made on July 1, when wage scales will be adopted for the iron mills at Twenty-ninth street, the Thirty-third street mill and the large steel plant at Homestead.

## What Will He Be Next?

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Rev. Waldo Messers, the eloquent Greek preacher, who five years ago took the Northwestern Presbyterian church out of the presbytery and changed its name to the Northwestern Independent church, surprised his congregation by notifying them that he could no longer be their pastor if the church remained independent. He has decided to join the Free Baptists. He says he has had several calls from congregations of that denomination. He will remain with the Northwestern church, however, if it is decided to become a Free Baptist body. It is believed that the congregation will so decide rather than lose Mr. Messers.

## Found Dead in a Fire.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 11.—The body of Edward McCullough, superintendent of the gas furnaces of the Pottsville Iron and Steel company, has been found in one of the gas flues, with a lamp still burning beside it. It is supposed that he entered the flue for the purpose of cleaning it, and was overcome by the gas.

## Mother and Child Found Dead.

READING, Pa., June 11.—Two weeks ago Mrs. Sue Wixson, residing in Muhlenberg township, a short distance from Reading, left home in a mysterious manner. She took with her her 3-months-old babe. The bodies of both have just been found drowned in the Schuylkill river. The child was tied to the body of its mother with a rope.

## Governor Beaver Talks Politics.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 11.—In the course of a conversation on the Democratic ticket and platform, Governor Beaver said: "Speaking from a purely political standpoint, it is an honest ticket upon a sincere platform, and raises a direct issue upon the great political and industrial question of the present day, never heretofore distinctly raised. The Republican party will gladly and unconditionally accept the issue and go to the country unhesitatingly upon it. The result will, in my judgment, definitely settle for a generation whether an American or an English industrial policy shall prevail in the United States."

## Boiler, Dynamite and Powder.

READING, Pa., June 9.—The boiler of an engine on the farm of Edwin Mickle, at Maple Grove, Lehigh county, exploded. The crash was immediately followed by the explosion of 125 pounds of dynamite and a quantity of powder, which was stored in the engine house. Mr. Mickle's barn, which cost \$5,000, was completely wrecked. Window panes a half mile distant were broken.

## Five Minutes of Wedded Life.

READING, Pa., June 9.—Miss Mary Stauffer, of Schuylkill Haven, bright, young and the belle of her circle, was married upon her deathbed Thursday. While walking in a field Thursday morning her clothing caught fire from burning brush, inflicting fatal injuries. She was to have married Luke Fisher next week, but her wish to die as his wife was gratified, and they were united a few hours after the accident. Five minutes after the ceremony she was a corpse.

## To Stump Through Erin's Isle.

PITTSBURGH, June 12.—General Organizer John D. Hughes, of District No. 8, K. of L., and Thomas Clark, ex-statistician of iron and steel workers and blast furnacemen's national district assembly 217, K. of L., will leave for Ireland in a few weeks and will take the stump with Michael Davitt to further the cause of the Knights of Labor in that country.

## Hard on the Steel Workers.

PITTSBURGH, June 12.—A change from three to two turns per day in the working forces in all mills operating under the Clapp-Griffith process of manufacturing steel has been ordered. This will not reduce wages to any great extent, but will throw a large number of men out of work and compel those retaining positions to work four hours additional each day.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—On the evening of the 2d, preparatory to replacing the rails on a section of the Manitoba Railroad, near Anoka, Minnesota, a gang of men drew every alternate spike. On the 3d, when a work train, containing seventy men, went along the road at a speed of 20 miles an hour, the rails spread, the train ran off the track and the men were thrown off the cars. John Griffin, of St. Paul, was killed, and six others were dangerously injured, two of whom—John Furber and Ole Forest—are not expected to recover. Two freight trains on the Air Line Railroad collided, near Williamette, Connecticut, on the morning of the 4th. Conductor Stebbins was killed and brakeman Cheney was badly injured.

—Despite the protests of Yale students and graduates the historic fence, which has been their lounging place for years, is doomed, the corporation deciding that it must be removed to make room for a new recitation hall.

—James Cooley, a letter carrier employed in the Allegheny Post Office, was arrested on the 4th, charged with robbing the mails. He was captured with decoy letters in his pockets.

—Six men in the employ of the Pierce Company at Ottawa, Ontario, attempted to run the rapids at Head Lake, on the Petawawa river on the 2d, when their boat upset and three of the number were drowned.

—John Owsley, his wife and four children were taken violently ill on the 3d, at their home in Windsor, Missouri, and it was discovered that strychnine had been placed in the coffee. The 12-year-old negro servant girl denied that she was guilty, but refused to drink the coffee. She was forced to drink, and died in half an hour. Before her death she confessed she had done the poisoning, and said she was forced to it by negroes, whose names she gave. The Owsley family are still in a dangerous condition. Chas. Schrevers, a hardware merchant in Murray, Iowa, killed Louis Mears, a farmer, on the evening of the 3d. Their quarrel grew out of Mears's objections to Schrevers paying attention to his sister. Near Bridgeport, Ohio, on the morning of the 4th, four men got into a fight about two disreputable women, and during its progress one of the women, Gertrude Williams, drew a revolver and fatally wounded Samuel Waters, and also lodged two bullets in the body of Cornelius Waters. The women were arrested. During a fight between Jeremiah Shea and Patrick Green in New York, on the afternoon of the 4th, the former fell with Green on top of him. Shea was not able to rise and died in a short time.

—Frederick Fowler and William Ferguson, two members of a gang of counterfeiters who have been working in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tennessee, have been arrested. It is estimated that upwards of \$15,000 in counterfeit coin is now in circulation there, besides a large number of \$5 silver certificates.

—A storm which visited the vicinity of Milton, North Carolina, on the evening of the 2d, did a great deal of damage. Large plantations of recently planted tobacco and corn were destroyed, and bucketsful of hail stones as large as guinea eggs could be gathered. Since the storm the weather has been so cold that the hail is still seen on the ground, and people are sitting by fires. A furious storm swept over Washington county, Arkansas, on the 2d, causing a heavy loss of property. In one hamlet twelve houses were destroyed. Seven or eight persons were badly injured, and it was rumored that in the interior seven persons were killed. The report of the loss of life, however, has not been confirmed.

—In Paris, Kentucky, on the evening of the 4th, D. Porter, a son of ex-Governor Porter, was shot and killed by Alexander B. White, cashier of the Commercial Bank. Porter had accused White and made a motion as if to draw his pistol. Earlier in the evening Kennedy Porter, another son of the ex-Governor, assaulted William Edmunds and shot him three times. His wounds are severe. Edmunds had shot Porter some months ago. Edward Watkins shot and killed "Bud" Trail in Middlebrook, Maryland, on the 4th. There was a feeling of jealousy between the two men on account of a widow who lived on the farm of Watkins's father. The body of Agatha Peterson, who mysteriously disappeared from Wausau, Wisconsin, three weeks ago, was found in the Wisconsin river on the 5th. She is supposed to have been thrown off the bridge. The body of John Newman, a driver on one of the city teams in Chelsea, Massachusetts, was found near Chelsea bridge on the 3d. His skull was fractured and it is thought he was murdered.

—Two freight wrecks occurred on the morning of the 5th on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Pittsburg, which stopped passenger travel for over three hours. About the same time freight trains at Irwin and Brinton Stations telescoped preceding sections, destroying several cars and blocking the track. A construction engine on the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railroad was derailed near Niles, Ohio, on the morning of the 5th, and wrecked. Harry Schofield and John Rosenberg were killed.

—The safe of Lewis & Kearns grain buyers at Albany, Illinois, was robbed on the 3d of \$1200 belonging to the firm. The safe was in the jewelry store of E. F. Schneider, who claimed that he had \$900 in money and valuables taken. He was arrested on the 4th for the robbery.

—A despatch from the City of Mexico says a railway accident occurred on the evening of the 4th, just outside of Tampico, in which many lives were lost. A construction train was derailed near a bridge by a cow and a donkey which were on the track. The train crashed through the bridge and went down an embankment. So far as known 18 persons were killed and 41 injured.

—Three of the four men who were buried in the St. Lawrence mine in

Butte, Montana, by a land slide, were taken out alive on the morning of the 5th. The only person killed was Patrick Harrington.

—Forest fires are raging along the line of the Omaha Railroad, 14 miles from La Crosse, Wisconsin. Thirty cars, 5000 ties, 3000 posts, three dwellings and the post-office have been destroyed.

—The Democratic National Convention on the 6th, renominated Grover Cleveland for President of the United States.

—A train from Yonkers ran into a gang of Italian trackmen on the New York City and Northern Railroad, in Westchester, New York, on the 6th, killing Joseph Treasey and Frank Paulaginto and badly injuring Rafael Omarch and Joseph Romana. The walls of the Land and River Improvement Company's hotel in Superior, Wisconsin, fell on the 6th, burying five men and injuring as many more. A boat containing eight persons was capsized while crossing the river at Wessner, Nebraska, on the 5th, Lena, Anna and O. M. Matthes and Franz Marx, all children, were drowned.

—Reports from the western part of Massachusetts show that excessive heat prevailed on the 6th, and a severe thunder storm did great damage in many places. At St. Johnsbury, Vermont, a hailstorm with a high wind prevailed, tearing up trees and damaging buildings. At Littleton, New Hampshire, the storm unroofed many buildings, and tore up a number of trees. Lightning struck the spire of the town hall in Westminster, Vermont, totally destroying the building and a dwelling owned by Frank Heywood. The Town Hall was one of the oldest landmarks in the vicinity. It was built in 1770, and was thoroughly repaired a few years ago. It was in this building that the first Legislature of Vermont met. The loss on the hall is \$5000. During a severe storm on the evening of the 6th lightning struck and destroyed the farm house of Stephen Clemens, near Keene, New Hampshire. A telegram from Ottawa, Ontario, says the destruction on the 6th, by the storm was widespread. Great damage was done to the crops, roots just peeping forth being literally blown out of the ground. Young apple orchards in nearly every locality in the district were destroyed. The loss will not, it is thought, fall short of \$300,000. Besides three persons already reported killed, a large number were seriously injured. A brick school house in Osgood township was blown down and 20 children were buried in the ruins. Some of them were fatally injured and none escaped without painful wounds.

—A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says destructive forest fires are raging on the south shore of Conception Bay. At Colliers nine houses, at Placentia the dwelling of the railway officials, at Harbor Grace Junction seven houses, and at Seal Cove seven houses have been burned. At Little Bay North, twenty-six families have been burned out, nothing being saved, and one woman and two children burned to death.

—Thomas Rowlands, a liquor seller in Charlestown, Massachusetts, quarrelled with his wife on the 7th on account of jealousy, and shot her dead. He then shot himself, and died in a short time. Walter A. Spicer, a master painter in Chicago, shot himself in the temple on the evening of the 6th. There had been trouble between his wife and himself.

—The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis concluded its labors on the 7th by the adoption of a platform and the nomination of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, for Vice President of the United States. Mr. Thurman was nominated on the first ballot, and the nomination was made unanimous amid an outburst of enthusiasm which recalled that evoked by the renomination of Cleveland the day before. The platform adopted, among other things, reaffirms the tariff utterances of the platform of 1884, as interpreted by the President's Message. Supplemental resolutions were adopted approving the tariff bill now pending in the House, and expressing sympathy for Home Rule in Ireland.

—T. Harrison Garrett, the well-known banker of Baltimore, and brother of Robert Garrett, was drowned in the Patuxent river, on the evening of the 7th. His yacht, in which he and a party of friends were returning from a trip to Annapolis, was run into and sunk by the steamer Joppa, but all on board escaped except Mr. Garrett. Five men were terribly burned by the overturning of a ladie at the Bessemer mill of the Pennsylvania Steel Works, near Harrisburg, on the 8th. Wilson Shaeffer died in an hour, and Samuel Zaerfoss is not expected to recover. The boiler of an engine on the farm of Edwin Mickle, at Maple Grove, Lehigh county, Penna., exploded on the morning of the 8th, and immediately there followed an explosion of 125 pounds of dynamite and a quantity of powder stored in the engine house. Mickle's barn, erected at a cost of \$5000, was completely wrecked. Window panes half a mile distant were broken.

—While a number of Italians were excavating for a sewer in Brooklyn, New York, on the 8th, the earth caved in and buried Fredonia Gureffo and Michael Mingo. They were both killed. At Niagara Falls, on the 8th, a party of five entered a car on the inclined railway on the Canadian side during the absence of the attendant. The car descended at a terrific rate of speed and was dashed to pieces at the bottom of the decline. Mrs. Santana, it is feared, is fatally injured, and her daughter was badly cut under the chin. The others of the party escaped unhurt. Charles Murphy, a young fisherman, 33 years of age, was drowned on the falls at Louisville, Kentucky, on the morning of the 8th, by being drawn by the current into the whirlpool under the Table Rock. It is supposed he was dragged into the rapids by a large fish making a sudden plunge in the net.

—An ineffectual attempt was made to rob a train near Delhi, a few miles west of Cincinnati, on the evening of the 8th. The robbers were five in number. During the melee Joseph

Ketcham, baggage master, was shot five times, and James Boyd, engineer, was beaten into insensibility.

—The Commissioners of Allegheny county, Penna., were on the 8th notified by County Controller Spear that there was a deficit of \$15,850 in the accounts of ex-Sheriff Joseph Gray, who retired from office a few months ago. Colonel Gray has been unable to attend to his duties for several months, on account of sickness, and the Commissioners state that "he does not deny that there might be a deficiency arising from unbalanced books." At his request an expert is now at work on the accounts.

—The monthly crop report for the Memphis district, which embraces West Tennessee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas and North Alabama, says of the condition of the cotton, that notwithstanding the season is full two weeks later than last year the plant is healthy and growing well, and with favorable condition in the future, a fine yield can reasonably be anticipated. Corn, like cotton, is somewhat late, and is about the same condition.

—Col. W. H. Webster, Treasurer of Merriek county, Nebraska, is short in his accounts \$35,000. Otto Foster, his deputy, is also short \$1000.

## 50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

### SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 4th, the bill to repeal all pre-emption and timber culture laws was reported and placed on the calendar. House bill to make inauguration day a public holiday in the District of Columbia was passed. A number of bills on the calendar were passed, among them the following: House bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Monroe, Louisiana (amended by reducing the amount to \$75,000); Senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Waterbury, Connecticut; House bill authorizing the retirement of Alfred Pleasanton with the rank of Colonel, with an amendment reducing the grade to that of Major; Senate bills appropriating \$75,000 each for public buildings in Nashua, New Hampshire, and Altoona, Penna.; Senate bill for the retirement of Major General Averill with the rank of Major; House bill appropriating \$60,000 for a public building at Hoboken, New Jersey; Senate bill appropriating \$60,000 for a public building at Reno, Nevada. The House bill to prevent the employment of alien labor on public buildings and works was discussed, pending which the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 5th, a bill was reported and placed on the calendar increasing to \$100 per month the pension of the widow of General Heintzelman. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered. Amendments were agreed to, transferring to the grade of "Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary" the "Ministers Resident" in Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway and Venezuela, without change of salary (\$7500); inserting an item for "Minister Resident and Consul General" in Corea, at a salary of \$7500; transferring to the grade of Minister Resident and Consul General the Charge d'Affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, without change of salary, and appropriating \$25,000 for the expenses of a scientific commission to visit and report upon the commercial resources of the Upper Congo Basin, in Africa. Pending further consideration of the bill, it being found no quorum was present, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 6th, an executive session was held immediately after the reading of the journal. In a few minutes the doors were reopened, and a message was received from the President, vetoing a bill pensioning a widow, on the ground that the death of the husband (for which the pension was allowed) had nothing to do with the military service, but was the result of suicide. The message was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The consideration of the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was resumed and the bill was passed, the salary of the Minister Resident in Paraguay being fixed at \$7500. Conference reports were agreed to on bills appropriating \$150,000 for a public building at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and \$200,000 for a public building at Bay City, Michigan. Senate bill for the purchase of a site for a building for the Supreme Court of the United States was passed; also Senate bill providing that the number of appointments from graduates of the Naval Academy to positions in the lower grades of the line and engineer corps of the navy and the marine corps shall not be less than 20 in each year—15 to the line, 4 to the engineering corps and one to the marine corps, and that appointees shall be admitted to the Academy only between the ages of 16 and 21 years. One hundred and sixteen pension bills, 64 of them being House bills, were taken from the calendar and passed. Among them were bills increasing the pensions of the widows of Major General Thomas Kilby Smith to \$75; of Major General Heintzelman to \$100, and of Brigadier General Schimmelfennig to \$70, and giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Commodore Truxton. Senate bill appropriating \$125,000 for a public building at Salt Lake City, Utah, was passed. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolutions declaring that the Fisheries treaty had been duly negotiated and is lawful and valid. Mr. Vance moved to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Morgan then, notwithstanding a point of order raised by Mr. Sherman and a ruling of the Chair that he must confine himself to speaking on the question of the point of order, read from printed slips a speech which he had made in secret session on the Treaty. When he had finished, the resolutions went over without action, and the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on the 8th, Mr. Dingley, from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, reported back his resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information

as to whether any order is now in force by which vessels from the United States ports are required to pay less tolls in passing through the Welland and other Canadian canals when they pursue their voyage by way of the St. Lawrence and Montreal, than when they pursue their voyage by way of Lake Ontario, to American ports, and whether additional legislation is necessary to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to impose additional tolls upon vessels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Clair Flats Canal bound to Canadian ports if the Dominion authorities continue discrimination against vessels bound to American ports. The tariff bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole, and the salt paragraph was disposed of, all amendments being rejected. Pending consideration of the flax paragraph the Committee rose. An evening session was held for the consideration of private pension bills. Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

In the House, on the 4th, bills were introduced by Mr. Lee, of Virginia, to prevent food adulteration; by Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, to amend the Inter-State Commerce law; and by Mr. Oates, of Alabama, to restrict immigration. Mr. Bound, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, which was referred, directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the alleged action of the Brazilian Government in imposing an export duty on coffee nearly equal to the duty formerly imposed by the United States on that commodity and in aiding British capitalists to establish flour mills in Brazil while maintaining an excessive duty on American flour. The Senate bill making inauguration day a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, and the Senate bill to prevent obstructions and injurious deposits in the harbor of New York (the latter with amendments), were passed. Mr. Mills moved that the rules be suspended and certain evenings be set apart for the consideration of bills reported by the Committees on Public Lands, Military, Pacific Railroads, Territories and Commerce. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, tried to propose an amendment setting apart a day for general pension bills, but could not secure recognition. A vote was taken on Mr. Mills's resolution, and, as the Republicans abstained from voting, it stood 95 to 2—no quorum. Mr. Mills then withdrew the resolution. Messrs. McKinley and Reed inquired whether it was not in order to suspend the rules and set apart days for general pension legislation. The Chair replied that the regular order was Mr. Mills's motion. Quite an uproar followed, and the Speaker pro tempore put Mr. Mills's motion and began to count upon a division, but the result was no quorum as before. Mr. Mills then, after a call of the House, withdrew the motion, and simply moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. No quorum voted, and he moved to adjourn, which was agreed to.

In the House on the 5th, the resolution accepting the invitation to attend the centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration in New York in 1889 was reported adversely from the Judiciary, the committee holding that this House has no power to bind its successor. Mr. Dibble, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the Allentown Public Building bill, with a recommendation that it be passed notwithstanding the President's veto. The Tariff bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the 16th line of the bill having been reached, the committee rose. Messages were received from the President returning without his approval bills for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor, Maine, and for the purchase of additional ground for the building at Council Bluffs, Iowa. A conference report on the bill relative to postal crimes was agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 6th, Senate amendment to the bill for a public building at Monroe, Louisiana, reducing the appropriation from \$100,000 to \$75,000, was occurred in. The Tariff bill was considered in committee of the whole. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were referred to a committee of conference. Adjourned.

In the House on the 7th, reports on the bills for public buildings at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Bay City, Michigan, were agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. After disposing of the lumber section of the bill the committee rose. Mr. Holman from the Public Lands Committee, reported a substitute for the Senate Land Grant Foreclosure bill. The House then adjourned.

### A Chapter on Taste.

Taste is the power to perceive the beautiful. Experience is needed for this, and, therefore, the formation of taste is not only varied, but gradual. No one would be content to adhere to his childish judgment, for in most cases it would be but an imperfect childish judgment, for in most cases it would be but an imperfect one. In the period of youth all is novelty and the estimate for everything is naturally exaggerated. A young man goes to the theatre for the first time; the actors are by no means talented, the scenic arrangement are anything but realistic, but it is of no consequence, the youth is enchanted—it is a new world to him and he is, therefore, so carried away that he is absolutely incapable of forming a sound judgment; it is not that his taste is bad, but it is simply unformed.

But besides experience, cultivation is required. To acquire a good style in composition, and, therefore, to thoroughly appreciate the best writers, it is by no means sufficient to have written a great deal, experience is not enough here; there must be a careful study of the best authors, and this study will be a great assistance to the acquirement of a sound literary taste.

STUGGS.—Was it not disgraceful, way in which Smiggs snored in church to-day?

STUGGS.—I should think it was. Why he woke us all up

## GENERAL SHERIDAN.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT NOTED, BUT HIS CONDITION ONE OF EXTREME PROSTRATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8th.—At 11 o'clock this morning it was stated that the General's mind had remained perfectly clear. He was resting quietly, with little or no pain, and, for the time being, his condition was slightly improved. The organic diseases from which he suffers, however, remain unyielding. He was more or less delirious all through the night; not violently, though, for he was too weak for that—but he could not recognize the members of his family or his physicians, and refused to take any medicine or nourishment.

About 5 o'clock this morning his mind cleared, and he readily took peptonized milk. The medicine was given hypodermically. Each of the several attacks which he has had lately has left him much weaker than the previous one. His rallies have been but partial and unsatisfactory, and, altogether, the case is a most desperate one. From information received from high sources, it is believed that the end is not far off.

At 10.30 A. M., the General was resting easily, with no especial change in his physical condition. His mind is perfectly clear this morning. He asked his brother several questions about the political news of yesterday, and made two or three characteristic comments on the information given in reply. June 9, 12, 10 A. M.—General Sheridan's cough has increased somewhat since the last report, and this has made him restless and nervous. His pulse is rather quicker, but of good strength, and his respiration is rather more frequent within the last two hours. He takes his nourishment with regularity and relishes it.

R. M. O'REILLY,  
C. B. BYRNE,  
H. C. YARROW.

Though there has been no very decided change for the worse in General Sheridan's condition during the day, yet the last 24 hours have not been encouraging for him. There has been a continuance of the high respiration, which marked a decided congestion of the lungs and the difficulty in breathing has weakened him and prevented him from securing much-needed rest. Heretofore there has uniformly been an improvement after an attack of heart failure, but now the patient does not seem able to rally.

### Arbitration in English Mines.

Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., writes the Philadelphia Press, an interesting account of the mines of the Newcastle coal region in which he thus describes the effects of arbitration there:

For two or three years—commencing in 1875—arbitration was tried. In that short period no fewer than five disputes relating to the general rate of wages or the mode of working in Northumberland were referred to arbitration. The market was depressed and still falling, the demands for change came, therefore, in every case from the employers. The decisions, as might be expected, were nearly always against the workmen; yet, without exception, they loyally accepted and carried the award of the umpire. Afterwards when a further reduction of wages was demanded the coalowners refused to arbitrate. A strike or lock-out of several weeks' duration ensued, with the disastrous results which usually follow such conflicts. This was towards the end of 1877. Two years later—in 1879—a sliding scale, adjusting wages on the basis of prices, was established. That system, once or twice modified in the interval, continued in operation from 1879 to the end of 1886. Notice was then given by the coal-owners to terminate, or as they said, to modify the scale with a view to a reduction of wages. Fifteen per cent. reduction was demanded; this was altered to 12½ per cent. A general strike followed. After great, and probably lasting, injury to a trade already bad enough, after untold suffering and destitution, the workmen at the end of seventeen weeks were compelled to accept the employers' terms. Another sliding scale was established. In November of last year, the miners, in their turn, gave notice to terminate it, and it ended with the year 1887.

In the foregoing statement I have purposely confined myself to a bare record of facts. I have tried to avoid attacking one side or the other. The facts are significant and instructive. Employer and workmen alike I believe sincerely wished to settle their differences amicably. There was at all times a readiness on the part of the coal owners to meet the representatives of the miners. There was a frank interchange of opinion between them, and yet the result was what I have stated; arbitration discarded, sliding scales abolished; employers and workmen, instead of co-operating as friends, standing face to face in battle array. After many years of labor and thought the only survival—great and valuable survival certainly—of our conciliatory efforts is the joint committee.

The facts I have detailed are discouraging enough, but it would be an error to use them as an argument against arbitration. Arbitration was not itself a failure; in some respects, notably in the readiness of thousands of workmen to accept an adverse decision—it was a great success. The chief drawback was in not having a permanent board of conciliation and arbitration. This caused needless friction and delay, and had much to do with the abandonment—the foolish and mischievous abandonment—of arbitration by the employers.

This is likewise true, in some cases, in this country; but where a permanent State Court of Reconciliation and Arbitration is established, as in Massachusetts, the result is very satisfactory.

FORTUNE HUNTER.—Now, darling, say yes or no. I've only fifteen minutes in which to catch the train.

HEIRESS.—Better catch your train, then. You are not going to catch me.

## REMINISCENCES OF DICKENS.

His Composing Mood—An Example of His Love of Mischief.

One day Millie and I were standing on the balcony of our house when Dickens came sauntering by. On seeing us he promptly struck an attitude, with one hand pressed to his heart, and the other thrown out aloft, as he spouted dramatically: "This my lady! 'tis my love! Oh, that I were a glove upon that hand, that I might touch that cheek!" "Which of us do you intend to be Juliet to your Romeo?" inquired Millie.

"Whichever you choose, my little dears!" he answered, touching his hat airily and strolling on. Next morning we were there again as he passed, this time with merely an ungracious "How do!" He was weaving his ideas, and naturally was bored by interruption. Afterward, when his face bore this abstracted look, I always pretended not to see him. It saved him the trouble of being obliged to recognize me, did not encroach on his composing mood, and altogether pleased him. I was horribly afraid of him sometimes, and told him so once, greatly to his amusement.

Seeing him then, calm and solemn as the Sphinx, it was difficult to imagine the amount of mischievous fun of which he was capable. To give an example. We were on the pier one evening, having been amusing ourselves by dancing a quadrille, in a railed-off space which Dickens had named the Family Pew, because it contained seats on two sides and he was in high spirits, as he enjoyed being here at dusk, where he escaped the scrutiny of the "gaping throng." He condescended to perform on his pocket comb and a piece of paper, while Fred whistled, the two thus doing duty as "band." After our caperings we strolled toward the end of the little pier, to watch the tide rippling in under the fading light. The scene had become weird and uncanny, the night seeming to drop suddenly down without a star or moon; the only light a lingering phosphorescent gleam on the crest of the waves.

All at once the spirit of the hour—a demon of mischief evidently—seemed to take possession of Dickens. He flung his arm around me and whirled me with him down the inclined plane of the jetty, toward a tall upright pole fixed at the extreme end. To this pole he clung with his other arm, while he informed me in theatrical accents that he intended to hold me there until the wild waves overwhelmed us. "Think!" he cried, mouthing every word. "Think of the sensation we shall create! Think of the road to celebrity which we are about to tread—no, I mean, not exactly to tread, but to flounder into!"

Here I entrusted him to let me go, while I struggled desperately to free myself.

"Let your mind dwell on the column in The Times, where will be vividly described the fate of the lovely Emma P.—", drowned by Dickens in a fit of dementia! Don't struggle, poor little bird! you are powerless in the claws of such a kite as this child!"

The last glimmer of light was now gone, and close to us was the dark mystery of the surging water, very black, very cold, and above all coming nearer very rapidly. With a horrid splash it dashed over my feet! I screamed out:

"Oh! my dress; my best dress, my only silk dress will be ruined!"

He was not softened in the least by this tragic appeal, but continued ranting nonsensically and panting with his exertions to hold me, and with his suppressed laughter. Then I gave a wild shriek.

"Mrs. Dickens! help me!—make Mr. Dickens let me go. The waves are up to my knees!"

"Charles!" Mrs. Dickens called in frantic accents. "How can you be so silly? You will both be carried off by the waves (then falling from pathos to bathos) and you'll spoil the poor girl's silk dress."

"Dress!" shouted Dickens with scorn. "Talk not to me of dress! When the pall of night is enshrouding us in Cimmerian darkness, when we already stand on the brink of the great mystery shall our thoughts be of such vanities? Am I not imitating a brand new pair of patent leathers still unpaid for? Perish such low born thoughts! In this hour of abandonment to the voice of destiny, shall we be held back by the puerilities of silken raiment? Shall leather or prunella (whatever that may be) stop the bolt of fate!" The sudden parenthetical change from high down rant back again to ordinary accents was most ridiculous.

Here I succeeded in struggling out of his grasp, and fled to my friends, almost crying with vexation, my only silk dress clinging round my saturated limbs, and leaving a watery track as I stumbled on.

### Mrs. Cleveland's Taste in Jewelry.

It would appear as though each and all of fashion's devotees had wearied of winter's thralldom and were anxious to replace it with as gay a crown as possible. Jewels have rarely been worn in such profusion, and gems that have been hidden away for years are again brought out into the sunlight. Jewelers attribute this bit of good luck to the fair mistress of the White House, who confesses to have a decided penchant for jewels. Mrs. Cleveland's taste inclines in the direction of diamonds, and she not alone values them as ornaments, but values the limpid stones for their inherent beauty, and takes pride in a collection of unset diamonds. She has had made a small cabinet provided with tiny nests, in which, wrapped separately in bits of cotton, each gem properly classified, are her cherished gems. It is stated on authority that Mrs. Cleveland's collection of diamonds, mounted and unmounted, estimate a value of more than \$50,000. The sets are mostly her husband's gifts, but the separate stones are of her own selection, and she is a connoisseur on the subject.



## The Song of The Pines.

Far up in the topmost branches,  
A few bright sunbeams play,  
While below, where I am lying  
The shadows are cool and gray.

The pines' incessant murmurings  
Are full of love and peace,  
And I feel a dreamy longing  
That they should never cease.

The fragrant breath of the pine-trees  
Is borne on the winds so free,  
And I bless the dear All Father  
To think that it breathes for me.

As I sigh for the city children  
Who never know how sweet  
Is the breath of God's pure country air,  
And the soft pine-needle seat.

And snatches of lovely poems  
Go wandering through my mind,  
And I fancy that they must be to me  
Like music to the blind.

I look up into the treetops  
That wave against the sky,  
And they seem to bend down toward me  
To fan me, where I lie.

And I hear the voices of angels  
That are whispering in the air,  
"The Lord is great. The Lord is good,"  
And his bounty is every where."

## HE WON HIS POINT.

"Confound it!" Sydney grumbled, as he stood there in the broiling sun, watching the passengers from the Baltimore train surge through the station gates. "I'm not a detective. I wonder how in the name of all that is good, Bessie expected me to know Miss Brown when I saw her?"

A dozen women who seemed to be looking for people went by him as he stood there. His eyes were a pretty girl with blue eyes and wavy hair, rather petite, but stylish, and carrying an alligator bag.

Sydney stared hard at every girl who came that way, but not one met his inquiring gaze with a look of possible response, until—

"I beg pardon!" he said, lifting his hat, with a sudden dash forward. "Is this Miss Brown?"

It was a very pretty girl who turned toward him—much prettier than Sydney's idea of Bessie's Yassar friend.

"Yes," she answered with a ready smile. "I was looking for some one who—"

"I am Miss Jones' brother," Sydney hastened to explain. "My sister sent me in to meet you."

"Ah, indeed," she said, pleasantly. "That was very kind! I was so bewildered—never having been in Philadelphia before! I am afraid I never should have found you."

"That was just my apprehension," said Sydney, taking possession of her bag. "My sister couldn't come, you see, because there's a lot of people staying at our house, and I hadn't the dimmest idea what you looked like."

"I am sure it was very clever in you to come," she murmured. "Which way do we go?"

"We stay right here," Sydney explained. "Our train goes in six minutes."

"Do we take another train?" she asked, in surprise. "I thought you lived only a little way out of town."

"It isn't very far," he replied. "But we go by rail, nevertheless. My sister said to bring you right out. They are all off on a picnic to-day, and you won't find anybody about, but Sis said you were to make yourself at home until she came."

"Oh, I shall do that," Miss Brown observed, brightly. "How is Tiny, anyhow?"

"Tiny?" Sydney asked, vaguely.

"Your sister," she explained. "We always called her so at school."

"Oh, she is very well, thank you. This way, Miss Brown, please."

It was a great relief to his mind when he found himself aboard the train for Bryn Mawr, with his sister's friend beside him. He thought he had acquitted himself well in finding Miss Brown at all. And was it not especially clever in him to address himself to the right person immediately?

It was very pleasant, too, to have his labors rewarded with such charming companionship.

"What a bright little thing she is!" Sydney mused, with his eyes gazing on the lovely, animated face beside him. "And how pretty she is! By Jove! Sis didn't tell me how pretty she was. I am glad she is going to stay some time."

The carriage was at the depot to meet them—a handsome Victoria, drawn by a pair of splendid bays, and driven by a liveried coachman, who seemed to awaken surprise in Miss Brown's mind.

"I had no idea Tiny's parents were rich," she mused, as they rolled along the beautiful Bryn Mawr drive up to a charming little Gothic lodge, through the gate of which they entered an English-looking park.

"What a beautiful place!" she exclaimed involuntarily.

"It is pretty—in June especially," Sydney admitted, with a smile. "Here we are, Miss Brown. Allow me!"

Miss Brown found herself, presently, in a splendid square hallway, where the last rays of the setting sun fell softly through windows of rich cathedral glass.

A lady-like person, in a lace cap, came to meet her.

"Mrs. Fellows, our matron," Sydney exclaimed. "Mrs. Fellows, will you show Miss Brown her room and see that she has everything she wants? I will have your baggage brought right up, Miss Brown."

"I am sorry Miss Jones is not here to welcome you," said Mrs. Fellows, affably, as she conveyed the impressed young visitor to the guest-chamber.

"This picnic was arranged before she knew you were coming to-day."

"Oh, I shall get along very nicely!" said Miss Brown. "Mr. Jones was very kind to me."

"Mr. Stanton, you mean," said the housekeeper, with a smile. "He is only Miss Jones' half-brother."

"Oh!"

A sense of bewilderment seemed to be growing upon the girl, and it did not diminish when she found herself alone in the beautiful room set apart for her use.

It was a thoroughly artistic apartment, furnished in old oak, richly carved, with hangings and upholstery

of that peculiarly effective color called "Gobelin blue." A sumptuous carpet muffled every footfall, and a rolling couch of blue-and-gold brocade invited one to luxury.

Miss Brown's trunk came up. There was a tiled bath adjoining her room, and she was not long in removing the travel stains whose absence brought out her charms in a new light.

A half-hour's rest and then she donned a fresh toilette of blue bastille, frilled all over with lace that was vastly becoming.

Sydney met her coming down stairs, and he stood at the bottom of the staircase in a kind of trance of admiring. In his hands was a bunch of beautiful Mornet roses.

"I gathered these for you," he said, as he offered them, with a smile. "I have hit the right color, haven't I?"

"Oh, they are lovely!" she cried. "How kind of you, Mr. Stanton!"

"You have found out, then, that I am not Mr. Jones?" he queried. "I have always been glad of that. I am sorry for Sis, though. It is a great affliction to be called Jones."

"Or Brown," she said, with a pretty pout.

"Well," said Sydney, with an awkward laugh, "you and Sis may be able to change your names some day; but a man, you know, has no such redress."

"Except through the Legislature," she said, laughing. "But hark! Is that Tiny now?"

Sydney went to the door. A tally-ho was rolling up the drive with a merry party of home-coming picknickers.

"There they are!" he cried. "Let us go out and meet them."

Miss Brown assented. It was all so fine and gay—so different from what she had expected to find at Tiny's house; but she went out willingly, and saw the coach drive up. Then one by one the gentlemen alighted, and the ladies were lifted down; but Miss Brown looked in vain for a glimpse of her friend's face.

"That must be the young lady Miss Jones is expecting," the gentlemen commented. "By Jove! what a pretty girl!"

The ladies stared in a covert way. Sydney was helping them out; but in a moment he came up with a tall, fine-looking girl in a stylish coaching suit of black and white.

"Sis," he said, familiarly, "here is your friend, Miss Brown."

Doubtless he expected the girls to rush into each other's arms in real feminine fashion; but they did nothing of the sort. They simply stood and stared at each other.

"Why, Sydney," Miss Jones exclaimed, when she found her breath, "this is not Miss Brown!"

"I beg pardon," the stranger said, nervously. "I am Miss Brown—Elsie Brown, of Baltimore; but there must be some mistake. I—I—This gentleman met me in Philadelphia. He told me that he was Miss Jones' brother, and I was looking for a Miss Jones—Clementine Jones, that is—"

"Dear me!" exclaimed Sydney's sister. "That is just like a man. Sydney, how could you make such a mistake? You have brought this young lady away out here, when she wanted to go somewhere else."

"I am very sorry," Sydney cried. "But how was I to know, Sis? I am sure I beg your pardon, Miss—Miss Brown."

"But what shall I do?" said the poor, bewildered girl. "Where can I find my friend? How can I get to her? Oh, indeed it was all a mistake, and I am very sorry! I have taken great liberties. My trunk is here, and—and—"

Her pretty blue eyes filled with tears suddenly, and she looked so distressed that Miss Jones took her hand very kindly.

"Never mind!" she said. "You must stay with us over night. My brother will take you in town to-morrow, and help you find your friend. But, Sydney, what do you suppose has become of my Miss Brown?"

"How should I know?" said Sydney, rather shortly.

For he saw that the whole party was very much amused, and only waiting for an opportunity to burst into uproarious laughter.

"You are very kind," murmured poor Miss Brown, "but I would rather go back right away, if possible. My friend will be anxious, and—and I can get a carriage, I suppose."

"Where does your friend live?" asked Miss Jones, kindly.

"In Toga. That is what I thought this place was called."

"Well," said Miss Jones, repressing a smile. "I really don't know."

"If Miss Brown wants to go this evening," Sydney interposed. "I will drive her in, though, she should be pleased to have her stay, if she will."

"Oh, thank you," said Elsie. "You are very kind, but I think I will go if it is not too much trouble."

A messenger-boy came up the driveway with a telegram for Miss Jones.

"Henrietta hasn't started yet," she said, as she read it. "She has missed her train, and won't be here till to-morrow."

"Well," said Sydney, in an undertone, "you can send somebody else to meet her."

Still he did not look unhappy, an hour afterward, as he stood ready to help Miss Brown and her effects into the Victoria.

"Want any company, Syd?" queried the waggish little dude of the party. "You'll have a jolly ride in town in the moonlight. By Jove! Miss Brown's a deuced pretty girl. I hope the other one's as good-looking!"

"Shut up, Clendinning!" was Sydney's terse remark. "She knows you're talking about her. Can't you see how bad the poor girl feels?"

Miss Jones was very kind. Miss Brown had been forced to eat something, but the poor girl was relieved when she got away. Never in her life had she felt so horribly.

"Well, that was the funniest thing I ever heard of!" Clendinning observed, after dinner, when they had gone out on the veranda to enjoy the moonlight, and sentimentalize generally.

The matter was discussed on all sides and they had been there an hour, when a carriage came rolling up the driveway, and Sydney called sharply for his

"What is it?" she cried, in alarm. "What is the matter?"

"We have had an accident. The horses went over a bank, and Miss Brown is hurt very badly."

There was a doctor in the carriage then, and they brought the insensible girl into the house. She was dangerously injured, and there followed long weeks of illness and suffering, to much of which she was happily unconscious.

Her friend, Miss Jones, was found and sent for. An elder sister came to nurse her, but they dared not move her, and it was several months before she could go about.

When she was able to sit up in an invalid's chair, in which Sydney wheeled her about, she spoke gratefully of their kindness to her, regretted having been such a trouble, and spoke of going.

"Not now," cried Sydney, with some thing like alarm. "The summer guests are all gone from Bryn Mawr. It is quite desolate. You do not know what a blessing you are ever since I saw you come down stairs that day in a blue gown. You know you said that you didn't like the name of Brown. I made up my mind then that I would ask you to change it to Stanton. Will you do it?"

She was still weak, and she burst into tears, but still she smiled, and as Sydney knelt down on the grass beside her to soothe her, she dropped her head contentedly on his shoulder.

"Of course I will stay!" she said, tremulously. "I will never, never go away from you!"

## CEDAR WOOD.

### Dense Forests Which Supply The World.

Cedar is used for cigar boxes, says a New York correspondent, because it is the most porous wood, is easily dried, and can be cut and nailed better and quicker than hard wood. But the principal reason is because of the flavor, which is contained in the essential oil with which the wood is saturated. The flavor of the oil evaporates freely, and has the most beneficial effects upon any kind of tobacco.

The best cedar—the largest and finest in color and quantity—comes from the southern Gulf coast of Mexico. Late in the cedar market has been very much depressed, because manufacturers of cheap cigar boxes have found it practically impossible to use stained and grained wood, in imitation of genuine cedar, for cheap boxes. The grain is pressed on the wood while it is running through rollers, and the imitation is nearly perfect, except the peculiar aroma.

In Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala and the Central American States, cedar grows in forests, singly or in clumps of three or four trees, and these trees are very often fifty to 100 yards apart. They grow frequently in company with mahogany. The trees being so far apart it is very troublesome to get them out of the woods after they are cut. In the majority of instances a special path has to be made through the woods, through which the timber is dragged to a neighboring creek, the water of which bears it to market.

The trees are cut by Indians or half-breeds, for which they are paid in Mexico and the Central American States, twenty-five to fifty cents a day. The monitos who engage these people generally manage it so that nothing is left after put this is deducted out of the Indian or half-breed's pay, and if anything is left the monito usually gambles it away.

The chopping of the trees is generally done during the dry season. When the rainy season sets in, which is in the fall months, the creeks and rivers commence to swell, and the timber is floated down to the larger streams, and from there it is sent in rafts to the shippers near the seacoast. Advanced tools are used by the monitos and tools are made by the monitos by the shippers. Cedar and mahogany are shipped to New York, Havre, Liverpool and Hamburg on consignment.

The cedar is now in New York. Possibly it has lain two or three seasons where it has been cut on account of the seasons not being rainy enough to float it to tidewater. It is now in rough logs, the only attempt at dressing done being simply to remove the bark and to fashion it into a square shape. How it is made into cigar boxes is a process that can be readily imagined. First, the log, if too long, is sawed off to a required length. Then it is hauled up an inclined plane to the mill. Here, by means of an endless band and veneer saw it is sawed into one-quarter and three-sixteenths inch lumber. The cut timber is taken to the drying-room, where it is placed in racks, where the circulation of the air is free and subjected to hot steam until the moisture of the wood is all dried up. The lumber is then taken out of the drying room and planed. The seasoning and planing constitute the most important elements in a good cigar-box.

The timber is now finished, trimmed, and the edges smoothed, and it is sawed crosswise into the sides, bottoms and tops of the cigar boxes. The selectors now take hold of the cedar, and pick out the best pieces for the front and the worst for the back of the boxes. The pieces are now ready to be put together, but they must first receive whatever printing and embossing the cigar manufacturer may require. A cigar box ordinarily needs four to five impressions.

Besides the brand, which is stamped and printed on the top, there are legends, such as "Conchal Specials," "Favoritas" and similar distinguishing words printed on the sides. The district internal revenue number of the cigar factory using the box and the quantity is impressed, according to law, on the bottom of the box.

The pieces are nailed into hooks first

—that is, and end and side piece are put together. The hooks are joined and the box is ready for the top and bottom. The latter is nailed on and a muslin hinge is pasted on the former, which secures it to the box.

From the mailing room the boxes are taken to the packing room. Here girls paste the edges, labels, etc., and the box is stood outside to dry. The box is now ready to receive cigars. Sometimes fancy touches in the way of varnishing and putting on fancy paper are desired, but the ordinary cedar box receives the treatment I have described. When it is recollected that a cigar box fulfills its mission the moment it receives its cigars, and must be destroyed, by law, as soon as it becomes empty, the number of boxes used in this country, with the progress of the cigar industry and the law prohibiting them as the only packing for cigars, it almost equals the number of hair pins manufactured.

## The Recent Growth of the Argentine Republic.

During the last twenty-five years the population of the Argentine Republic has increased 154 per cent, while that of the United States has increased but 79 per cent, and the city of Buenos Ayres is growing faster than Minneapolis or Denver. Last year it received 124,000 immigrants from Europe, and the natural increase is very large. The newcomers are mostly Italians and Basques, with a sprinkling of Germans, Swiss, and Swedes. To tempt the immigrants into the agricultural districts the Government has enacted land laws even more liberal than ours. Each head of a family is entitled to 250 acres free, and as much more as he desires at purchase, to a limit of 1,500 acres at about 75 cents an acre in our money. Or the settler may acquire 1,500 acres free after five years by planting 200 acres to grain and 24 acres to timber. Free transportation from Buenos Ayres to the place of location is granted to all settlers and their families, exemption from taxation for ten years, and colonization societies are organized which issue bonds guaranteed by the Government, the proceeds of which are loaned to the settlers in sums not greater than \$1,000, for five years, with interest at six per cent, upon the cultivation of a certain amount of improved lands. The results of these beneficent laws are conspicuous. In 1886 nearly 900,000 acres of wild land were ploughed and planted. One firm in Buenos Ayres sold 1,200 reapers manufactured in the United States, and other firms a lesser number; elevators are being erected upon the banks of the rivers, from which wheat is loaded into vessels for Brazil and Europe, and the average crop was twenty-two bushels of wheat to the acre.

## How to Strengthen Memory.

In the last number of Dress a writer quoted an extended account from Thurlow Weed of how he strengthened his memory. Mr. Weed tells that he suffered in early life from a defective memory, and thought that he could never succeed as a politician because he did not remember people and incidents except as they especially interested him. To overcome this he began a habit of, at its close, recalling everything that had happened during the day. Soon he made this a routine to his life. "Every night, the last thing before retiring—(one would have expected Thurlow Weed to have said "going to bed")—I told her everything that I could remember that had happened to me or about me during the day. I generally recalled the very dishes I had had for breakfast, dinner and tea; the people I had seen and what they had said; the editorials I had written for my paper, giving her brief extracts of them. I mentioned all the letters I had sent and received, and the very language used as nearly as possible; when I had walked or ridden. I told her everything that I had come within my observation. I found I could say my lessons better and better every day. \* \* \* I am indebted to this discipline for a memory of somewhat unusual tenacity."

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette says: All the conquering races of the earth have been drinkers of alcohol. The stronger the alcohol the more heroic they were. Yes, and all the ancient warrior nations have themselves been conquered and destroyed.

"What we want," said Red Cloud, the Sioux chief, "is white men to plant our corn, hoe it, harvest it and put it into the barns which they build for us. Warriors don't work." This shows that Red Cloud is rapidly learning the arts and habits of civilization.

The platform recently adopted by the Convention of the Prohibition Party at Harrisburg contains this plank: Eleventh. Questions of national differences should be settled by national arbitration; differences between capital and labor should be settled by Courts provided for such purpose.

AT SWATHMORE COLLEGE.—Professor William Fenn Holcomb, who occupies the chair of history and political science, will take the new branch of "Peace and Arbitration" next year. The instruction in this Friendly principle will be embodied with the study of constitutional law in the last half of the Senior year.

BALFOUR'S Courts in Ireland speed steadily on in the work of proscription. With news of the release from prison of Gilhooly comes the report of O'Brien's conviction and sentence to a second term of incarceration. Arbitration for Ireland must sooner or later be accepted by England for the settlement of Irish difficulties.

MR. R. BAKER, Poughkeepsie, holds Christians invoking aid from their God responsible for all the wars, etc. But we should not blame Christianity for the bad practices of its professors. We all know the Gospel of Christ is for peace, and that any admission that war is a Christian method of promoting civilization is a sad perversion of the spirit and purpose of Christianity.

## FASHION NOTES.

—French tailor-made gowns for yachting and for seaside resorts are made of Isle of Wight serge, albatross cloth and camel's-hair fabrics, the plain grounds striped or barred with tan color, golden brown, dark blue, Roman red or moss green. They are made with plain round skirts simply hemmed, with long, graceful draperies above; the second skirt also finished with a deep hem. They have vests of plain goods braided to match the color of the bar or stripe, and are worn with basques that have a deep sailor collar with a kerchief of soft silk loosely knotted in sailor fashion.

—Upon stylishly dressed young women in afternoon dress at the picture galleries and flower shows, are noted Figaro jackets, which are very generally worn. These give a short-waisted look to the bodice, that, until one becomes accustomed to it, scarcely appeals to one's sense of the becoming. Silk vests are worn with these jackets, and at some of the Broadway Importing houses the Figaro short coats have underneath of white India muslin—some finely plaited, others with a wide lace frill, also plaited, this frill resembling those seen on the skirt fronts of pictures of the dignified and stately fathers of the old Colonial days.

—A very pretty toilet is made in this fashion: A tight-fitting bodice, long-waisted, of abstinence green faille, the bodice opening in front into a point with revers of pompadour pekin in alternate stripes, brocaded with a floral pattern and plain green. A small drape of this pekin is introduced at the back of the bodice, in front it terminates into a peak. A skirt of abstinence green faille falls in large double plaits at the back, and is slightly draped at the sides and fastened back with cockade bows of ribbon. This skirt opens in front over an underskirt of striped pekin, small turned-up collar of pekin, white chemise, plain sleeves with pekin facings.

—It is to be regretted that there is a tendency to lengthen the street or walking dresses. In many cases they are made to touch the ground. Now, what could be more untidy than a woman walking along the street with her dress dipping and sweeping the dust and even filth of the pavement along with her. It is not only untidy but it is slovenly. And yet you see it every day—women dragging elegant silks and velvets along the street, making street scavengers of themselves. It is not necessary for ladies to have their dresses up to their shoe tops, as many did some two or three years ago; but there is a happy medium—long enough to be modest and short enough to clear the ground when walking. As to the style for walking dresses, there is none in particular. Anything that is tasteful or artistic is considered stylish this year. The more unique the draping the more style. No one is obliged to follow any set laws or methods, either in draping or waist garment. The only thing is to study which is the most becoming to one's figure or particular style of beauty. The full bodice with deep round belt becomes slight figures only; but the peaked bodice is quite as fashionable. Finely plaited fronts, crossed at the waist, are also becoming to figures inclining to stoutness. Many summer dresses are made with bodices opening into a point over a narrow peaked chemise of plaited white crape or cambric.

—Silk jerseys and silk cricketer caps will be worn, also white or fancy flannel jackets for wraps. Nearly all of these jackets will be lined with colored silk, and plain yellow will be particularly fashionable, also pale pink, navy blue and white stripes, or red. The ribbons on the straw hats should correspond if possible. The popular shape will be the new one, with the straight flat prominent brim in front; flat crown, with the trimming put on the top of it, and no other brim to the back of the hat. But another speak of it at the back. The three-cornered hat style, bound with lisse or lace, is a candidate for favor. All the garden hats are to be large, and black lace ones, with hops, acorns and oak leaves, touched with gold, with black or green gauze ribbon, are quite the height of fashion. Some have lace scarfs attached to them, for passing round the neck. Shaded lace and ribbon will be used, and gauze ribbon especially. The newest pocket handkerchiefs are those in colored muslin, particularly pink or blue, hemstitched, with insertion of Valenciennes lace. They are Irish, and wear and wash well. Colored ones are general, or white ones with colored embroidered corners, or crossed with narrow lines.

As it is then an open secret that we have to recourse to the perriquer, and, knowing that many women are only too anxious to learn how to do so to the best advantage, I propose to detail as briefly but as explicitly as I can the manner in which they can most easily supply deficiencies. Age shall have the precedence. There are plenty of handy aids to hair-dressing for grandmothers, who desire either to hide a hairless, poll or merely a bald patch, or, supposing she still wants to look young, to conceal gray hair. There is an invisible bandeau, with a perfectly transparent parting, apparently made with Queen Mab's web, as light as a feather, which can be slipped on in a minute, and any apparent fastening. The front hair may be plain or tightly curled, and the back twisted into a roll in a moment; in fact, there is a good head of hair to manipulate by merely laying it on the head. It admits of endless varieties, and can be made as nearly like the owner's original hair and mode of arrangement as possible by means of cross-partings or by waving the tresses. It is always an advantage if there is some hair remaining on the head, as the hair remains brushed in together. What a wonderful improvement all this is on the old fronts of thirty years ago, which our mothers wore with their cumbersome springs and ribbons; how the very partings are woven with hair interlaced with catgut. All the bandeaux, toupees and scalpettes, are on the same principle; but diminish in proportion to the lesser wants of those who buy them.

## HORSE NOTES.

—French Park has won \$3800 in four races.

—The purses at the Dallas (Tex.) fall trotting meeting will aggregate \$20,000.

—John Murphy on Sunday May 27th took his first ride behind a trotter since his illness.

—Quito's legs have again filled, and the son of Duke of Magenta will not run for some time.

—George Covington won the Derby with Macbeth and the Kentucky handicapper with Egmont.

—It is the intention of Charles Schwartz to drive Charley Hogan on the road this season.

—The stakes to be decided at the great Tennessee Fair, September 24 25, closed with good entries.

—Two hundred and nineteen stallions have got three or more performances with the records of 2.30 or better.

—We do not know whether Hanover ever was as good a horse as The Bard, but certainly he is not within ten pounds of him just now.

—E. N. Doty, of Mifflin, has purchased of T. J. Middagh, of Paterson, the colt Woodmont, by Woodlawn, dam Bessie Almont, paying \$1000.

—Sin, the 2-year-old brother of Satan, is in charge of Blue at Jerome Park, and may run during the summer, though he is growing very fast.

—Red Bank Stock Farm, Montreal, has bought from John Wilson, of Ottawa, the bay stallion, 4-year-old, by Red Wilkes, dam by Shelby Chief, for \$2600.

—The Oakland Trotting Course and the Bay District Association, San Francisco, have been consolidated under the management of J. W. Hinchman.

—The old mare Bonnie Lassie, dam of Titania, 2.27, and Rochester, 2.42, as a 3-year-old, foaled a bay colt, by Coronet, at the Jewett Farm recently. She is 22 years old.

—J. Page arrived at Fleetwood lately from Cheyenne, Wyoming. He has four horses in his string, the best known being the pacing stallion L. C. Lee, record 2.15. L. C. Lee is a dark brown horse, standing sixteen hands full. He was purchased at the Morrissey sale for \$10,000, and his present owner has offered to match him for that amount against any pacing stallion living. Page also has the 7-year-old chestnut horse Superior, 2.25, by Egbert, and Annie Carey, 2.30.

—It is reported that Egmont's victory in the Kentucky handicap, including the value of the stakes and money won on him, netted his new owners \$10,262, they thus winning back all the money paid out for him the day before with the exception of \$28. Campbell & Hankins having paid \$10,500 for him the day before the race, the \$500 being for Curtis' trainer. Mr. Hankins also made the latter a present of the old selling plate, Ligan.

—Belle B, the 2-year-old filly in the stable of Dwyer Bros., was taken with coughing the night before the race for the Gazelle stakes, at Brooklyn, on Saturday May 26th, and it was at one time feared she would be unable to start, but veterinary aid brought her around, and she ran a very fair race, finishing second to Winona and Blithesome. She is a full sister to Inspector B. and Getaway, and as a yearling was considered the best of the lot with the exception of Kingfish.

—An extraordinary turf accident is reported by mail from New Zealand. At the Sandon hack meeting, at the town of Palmerston, one of the horses fell, and six other animals following were likewise brought, one after the other, down on top of him. The result was that driver and horses lay writhing in a heap, and terrible injuries were inflicted on all the jockeys. The race, of course was never finished, and when the riders were extricated from the struggling mass they were nearly all insensible from broken arms, legs and ribs. One jockey named Mackenzie died shortly after the affair, and it will be a long time before the others are restored.

—The proposition was discussed by the Board of Stewards of the Grand Central Trotting Circuit to take some steps to have the cars carrying horses from meeting to meeting attached to the passenger trains. These horses are valuable and it is important that their energies should not be wasted in tedious travel. All their vitality is needed for contents on the track. The race stimulates travel and thus help the railroads and the communities which give active support to them. Railroad managers should reciprocate by giving the horse owners good rates and by transporting the trotters from point to point by fast trains.

—Over \$2,500,000 changed hands at Ayrshire's victory in the English Derby. From early morning a procession of vehicles, including everything from a costermonger's cart to a tally-ho coach, made a line twenty miles long steadily pouring out of London and into the race-course at Epsom. Special trains three minutes apart thundered through Clapham Junction, coming from everywhere. For three hours all local railway service was suspended. By 1.30 o'clock, when the police cleared the course, the simply numberless throng, running into hundreds of thousands, covered the great turf everywhere.

—A number of the Dwyer horses are sore or sick. Aurania, the crack filly, sister to Tremont, was physicked some weeks ago. Fordham was lame recently. He was so well thought of by the talent that Mr. L. O. Appleby was willing to give \$6500 for the son of Falseito prior to the Falcon stakes won by Larchmont. Bessie June was lame recently; Kingston also. Hanover has been unlucky to meet a great horse each time in the mud. Then, again the lack of harmony between the Messrs. Dwyer and their chief jockey does not make prospects look very bright. If McLaughlin should leave the Dwyers there are lots of turfmen anxious for his services, among other Mr. F. Lorillard, Jr. But everybody would regret to see broken an arrangement that has lasted for eleven years.



# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ. Editor and Prop'r

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## TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

### The News of the Week Briefly Told for Busy People.

Governor Hill has vetoed a bill entitled "an act to secure more fully the independence of electors and the secrecy of the ballot," which was passed by the last New York legislature, on the ground of unconstitutionality. He has signed the bill regulating elevator charges.

George G. Van Dusen, a prominent druggist, was found dead in Kingston, N. Y. His death resulted from heart disease.

A heavy thunder storm did considerable damage in Oswego county, N. Y. Two barns and two houses were struck by lightning and burned, causing a loss of several thousand dollars. In the eastern part of the county trees and fences were blown down and much damage done to buildings.

The Democrats in congress are now trying to devise a way to hasten action on the Mills bill. It has been decided in caucus to let the five minute debate run on for a while longer.

Mr. Depew denies the St. Louis Globe-Democrat letter, don't believe it was written to begin with, and if it was, it is unwarranted and untrue.

A meeting of American sympathizers with Irish patriots was held in Philadelphia, and a telegram was sent to Parnell, stating that \$5,300 had been raised and will be forwarded at once.

Ex-Sheriff B. F. Van Camp, of Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y., executor for several states, has disappeared with almost \$22,000 of other people's money.

Thomas Dolan is dying of smallpox at Newburg. He had been all over the city while the disease was in its incipient stage, and there is a great scare in consequence.

Col. Abner Taylor has been nominated for congress by the Republicans in the First district of Chicago.

Three men have been arrested at Cynthia, Ky., on suspicion of being the parties who attempted to rob the "big four" train near Cincinnati.

Forty thousand Knights of Pythias participated in the parade at Cincinnati preceding the annual convention.

Henry Munchausen, of Detroit, wanted to sell the store which was in his name. He refused, so he murdered her and committed suicide, and thus the matter was settled.

John D. Hughes and Thomas Clark, of Pittsburg, are going to Ireland to stump the country with Michael Davitt to organize K. of L. assemblies.

The change from three to two turns a day in the mills operating under the Clapp-Griffith process of manufacturing steel will throw many workmen out of employment.

The International Typographical union is holding its annual session at Kansas City.

Albert Wettie, a shoemaker, has been arrested at Camitzsch, Saxony, for the murder of a banker in Watertown, N. Y., in 1886, and robbing the bank of \$18,000.

Lord Stanley was sworn in as governor general of Canada. There was no demonstration.

A derick used in the construction of the soldiers' monument at Milford, Conn., fell, killing the foreman, R. McGinnis, of Ryegate, Vt., and probably fatally injuring R. C. Bennett, of Newark, N. J., a workman.

Another Victim of Carelessness.  
AUBURN, N. Y., June 12.—A special to The Dispatch from Locke says: Minnie Mosher, aged 16 years, was accidentally shot in the neck and instantly killed by her 13-year-old brother. The boy was playing with a gun, which he did not know was loaded.

## TRADE BULLETIN.

### New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

New York, June 12.—Money closed at the highest rate of the day, 3 per cent.; the lowest was 1. Exchange closed firm; posted rates, 1.57 1/2 @ 1.58 1/2; actual rates, 1.57 1/2 @ 1.58 1/2 for 60 days and 1.56 1/2 @ 1.57 1/2 for demand. Government bonds closed steady; currency, 86, 119 bid; 4s, coup., 127 1/2 bid; 4 1/2s, do., 107 bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 114 1/2 bid; Union last grants, 108 1/2 bid; Union sinking funds, 120 1/2 bid; Central, 114 1/2 bid.

The stock market, in response to a decline of 1/4 to 1/2 in London, opened 1/4 to 1/2 lower than last evening's closing prices, except Manhattan, which declined 5 points yesterday and 1/2 more to-day, on the announcement that in consequence of the decision against the company in the numerous suits for damages to real estate it had been decided to reduce the quarterly dividends to 1 per cent., instead of 1 1/2. By 12 o'clock, however, it had recovered 3 per cent. Missouri Pacific declined in sympathy with Manhattan 3/4 points. St. Paul preferred declined 3/4 points in the first hour and recovered 1/4 by 12 o'clock. These three stocks furnished 10 per cent. of the whole forenoon's business, and the declines had an important effect in depressing the whole market. St. Paul common and Reading furnished 40 per cent. of the whole forenoon's business, the first declining 1/4 and the second 1/4 in the first hour, but both recovered more than half of their decline by noon. The rest of the market acted in sympathy with the above five stocks, and at noon all stocks except Manhattan, Missouri Pacific and St. Paul preferred were only 1/4 to 1/2 lower than they closed last night. The market gradually recovered during the remainder of the day, leaving about half the active stocks a fraction lower and the other half a fraction higher than they closed last night. The sales for the day amounted to \$1,560 shares.

## General Markets.

New York, June 12.—FLOUR—Closed weak; winter wheat extra, \$2.90 @ 3.10; Minnesota do., \$2.90 @ 3.10; St. Louis extra, \$2.90 @ 3.10. Southern flour dull; common to choice extra, \$3.40 @ 3.50.

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## DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

### Disabled Hunters.

"The lame take the prey."—Isa. 35: 3.

The utter demolition of the Assyrian host was here predicted. Not only robust men should go forth and gather the spoils of conquest, but even men crippled of arm and crippled of foot should go out and capture much that was valuable. Their physical disadvantages should not hinder their great enrichment. So it has been in the past, so it is in all departments. Men labor under seemingly great disadvantages, and amid the most unfavorable circumstances, yet making grand achievements, getting great blessing for themselves, great blessing for the world, great blessing for the church, and so "the lame take the prey."

### BLIND PORTS.

Do you know that the three great poets of the world were totally blind? Homer, Ossian, John Milton. Do you know that Mr. Prescott, who wrote that enchanting book, "The Conquest of Mexico," never saw Mexico, could not even see the paper on which he was writing? A frame-work across the sheet, between which, up and down, went the pen immortal. Do you know that Gambassio, the sculptor, could not see the marble before him, or the chisel which he cut it into shapes bewitching? Do you know that Alexander Pope, whose poems will last as long as the English language, was so much of an invalid that he had to be sewed up every morning in rough canvas in order to stand on his feet at all?

Do you know that Stewart, the celebrated painter, did much of his wonderful work under the shadow of the dungeon, where he had been unjustly imprisoned for debt? Do you know that Demosthenes, by almost superhuman exertion, first had to conquer the lisp of his own speech before he conquered assemblies with his eloquence? Do you know that Bacon struggled all through innumerable sicknesses, and that Lord Byron and Sir Walter Scott went limping on clubfoot through all their life, and that many of the great poets and painters and orators and historians and heroes of the world had something to keep them back, and pull them down, and impede their way, and cripple their physical or their intellectual movement, and yet that they pushed up until they reached the spoils of worldly success, and amid the huzzas of nations and centuries, "the lame took the prey?"

You know that a vast multitude of these men started under the disadvantage of—

### OBSCURE PARENTAGE.

Columbus, the son of the weaver, Ferguson, the son of the cooper, the son of the shepherd, America the prey of the one, worlds on worlds the prey of the other. But what is true in secular directions is more true in spiritual and religious directions, and I proceed to prove it.

There are in all communities many invalids. They never know a well day. They adhere to their occupations, but they go panting along the streets with exhaustion, and, at eventide, they lie down on the lounge with aching beyond all medication. They have tried all prescriptions, they have gone through all the cures which were proclaimed infallible, and they have come now to surrender to perpetual ailments. They consider they are among many disadvantages, and when they see those who are buoyant in health, pass by, they almost envy their robust frames and easy respiration.

But I have noticed among that invalid class those who have the greatest knowledge of the Bible, who are in nearest

INTIMACY WITH JESUS CHRIST, who have the most glowing experiences of the truth, who have had the most remarkable answers to prayer, and who have most exultant anticipations of Heaven. The temptations which weary us who are in robust health they have conquered. They have divided among them the spoils of the conquest. Many who are alert and athletic and swarthy loiter in the way. These are the lame that take the prey. Robert Hall, an invalid, Edward Payson, an invalid, Richard Baxter, an invalid, Samuel Butcher, an invalid. This morning, when you want to call to mind those who are most Christlike, you think of some darkened room in your father's house from which there went forth an influence potent for eternity.

A step further: Through raised letters the art of printing has been brought to the attention of the blind. You take the Bible for the blind, and you rescue your eyes, and you run your fingers over the raised letters, and you say: "Why I never could get any information in this way. What a slow, lumbering way of reading! God help the blind." And yet I find among the class of persons among the blind, the deaf and the dumb, the most thorough acquaintance with God's word. Shut out from all other sources of information, no sooner does their hand touch the raised letter than they gather a prayer. Without eyes, they look off upon the kingdoms of God's love. Without hearing they catch the ministry of the skies. Dumb, yet with pencil, or with irradiated countenance, they declare the glory of God.

A large audience assembled in New York at the anniversary of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and one of the visitors with chalk on the blackboard wrote this question to the pupils: "Do you not find it very hard to be deaf and dumb?" And one of the pupils took the chalk and wrote on the blackboard—

### THIS SUBLIME SENTENCE

in answer: "Who is the song of the angels shall burst upon our enraptured ear, we will scarce regret that our ears were never marred with earthly sounds." Oh! the brightest eyes in Heaven will be those that never saw on earth. The ears most alert in Heaven will be those that in this world heard neither voice of friend, nor thrum of harp, nor carol of bird, nor doxology of congregations.

A lad who had been blind from infancy was cured. The oculist operated upon the lad, and then put a very heavy bandage over the eyes, and after a few weeks had gone by, the bandage was

removed, and the mother said to her child: "Willie, can you see?" He said: "Oh! mamma, is this Heaven?" The contrast between the darkness before and the brightness afterward was overwhelming. And I tell you the glories of Heaven will be a thousandfold brighter for those who never saw anything on earth. While many with good vision closed their eyes in night, and many who had a good, artistic, and cultured ear went down into discord, these afflicted ones cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He made their sorrows advantage, and so "the lame took the prey."

In the seventh century there was

### A LEGEND OF ST. MODORBERT.

It was said that his mother was blind, and one day while looking at his mother he felt so sympathetic for her blindness that he rushed forward and kissed her blind eyes, and, the legend says, her vision came immediately. That was only a legend, but it is a truth, a glorious truth, that a kiss of God's eternal love has brought to many a blind eye eternal illumination.

A step further: There are those in all communities who toil mightily for a livelihood. They have scant wages. Perhaps they are diseased, or have physical infirmities, so they are hindered from doing a continuous day's work. A city missionary finds them up the dark alley, with no fire, with thin clothing, with very coarse bread. They never ride in the street-car; they cannot afford the five cents. They never see any pictures save those in the show-window on the street, from which they are often jostled, and looked at by some one who seems so say in the look: "Move on! what are you doing here looking at pictures?" Yet many of them live on mountains of transfiguration. At their rough table He who fed the five thousand breaks the bread. They talk often of the good times that are coming. This world has no charm for them, but heaven entrances their spirit. They often divide their scant crust with some forlorn wretch who knocks at their door at night, and on the blast of the night-wind, as the door opens to let them in, is heard the voice of Him who said: "I was hungry and ye did not feed me." No cohort of Heaven will be too bright to transport them. By God's help they have vanquished the Assyrian host. They have divided among them the spoils. Lame, yet they took the prey.

I was riding along the road one day, and I saw

### A MAN ON CRUTCHES.

I overtook him. He was very old. He was going very slowly. At that rate, it would have taken him two hours to go a mile. I said: "Wouldn't you like to ride?" He said: "Thank you, I would. God bless you. When he sat beside me, he said: 'You see, I am very lame and very old, but the Lord has been a very good Lord to me. I have buried all my children. The Lord gave them, and the Lord had a right to take them away. Blessed be His name. I was very sick, and I had no money, and my neighbors came in and took care of me, and I wanted nothing. I suffer a great deal with pain, but then I have so many mercies left. The Lord has been a good Lord to me.' And before we had got far, I was in doubt whether I was giving him a ride or he was giving me a ride! He said: 'Now, if you please, I'll get out here. Just help me down on my crutches, if you please. God bless you. Thank you, sir. Good morning. Good morning. You have been feet to the lame, sir, you have. Good morning.' Swarthy men had gone the road that day. I do not know where they came out, but every hubble of that old man was toward the shining gate. With his old crutch he had struck down many a Sennacherib of temptation which has mastered you and me. Lame, so fearfully lame, so awfully lame; but he took the prey.

A step further: There are in all communities

### MANY ORPHANS.

During our last war, and in the years immediately following, how many children we heard say: "Oh! my father was killed in the war." Have you ever noticed—I fear you have not—how well those children have turned out? Starting under the greatest disadvantage, no orphan asylum could do for them what their father would have done had he lived. The skirmisher sat one night, by the light of fags, in the swamp, writing a letter home, when a sharp shooter's bullet ended the letter which was never folded, never posted, and never read. Those children came up under great disadvantage. No father to fight their way for them. Perhaps there was in the old family Bible an old yellow letter pasted fast, which told the story of that father's long march, and how he suffered in the hospital; but they looked still further on in the Bible, and they came to the story of how God is the Father of the fatherless, and the widow's portion, and they soon took their father's place in that household. They battled the way for their mother. They came on up, and many of them have in the years since the war, taken positions in church and State. While many of those who suffered nothing during the times have had sons go out into lives of indolence and vagabondage, these who started under so many disadvantages, because they were so early bereft, these are the lame who took the prey.

A step further: There are those who would like to do good. They say:

### "OH! IF I HAD WEALTH,

or, if I had eloquence, or if I had high social position, how much I would accomplish for God and the church!" I stand here to-day to tell you that you have great opportunities for usefulness. Who but the Pyramids? The king who ordered them built? No; the plain workmen who added stone after stone and stone after stone. Who built the dikes of Holland? The government that ordered the enterprise? No; the plain workmen who carried the earth and rung their trowel on the wall. Who are those who have built these vast cities? The capitalists? The carpenters, the masons, the plasterers, the tanners, the dependent on a day's wages for a livelihood. And so in the great world of assuaging human suffering and enlightening human ignorance and halting

human inquiry. In that great work, the chief part is to be done by ordinary men, with ordinary speech, in an ordinary manner, and by ordinary means. The trouble is that in the army of Christ,

WE ALL WANT TO BE CAPTAINS and colonels and brigadier-generals. We are not willing to march with the rank and file and to do duty with the private soldier. We want to belong to the reserve corps, and read about the battle while warming ourselves at the camp-fires, or on furlough at home, our feet upon an ottoman, we sagging back into an arm-chair. As you go down the street, you see an excavation and four or five men are working, and perhaps twenty or thirty leaning on the rail looking over at them. That is the day for the church of God to-day: where you find one Christian hard at work, there are fifty men watching the job.

Oh! my friends, why do you not go to work and preach this Gospel? You say: "I have no pulpit." You have. It may be the carpenter's bench, it may be the mason's wall. The robe in which you are to proclaim this Gospel may be a shoemaker's apron. But woe unto you if you preach not this Gospel somewhere, somehow! If this world is ever brought to Christ, it will be through the unalloyed and long-continued efforts of men who, waiting for

### NO SPECIAL ENDOWMENT,

consecrate to God what they have. Among the most useless people in the world are men with ten talents, while many a one with only two talents, or no talent at all, is doing a great work, and so "the lame take the prey." There are thousands of ministers of whom you have never heard—in log cabins at the West, in mission chapels at the East—who are warring against the legions of darkness, successfully warring. Tract-distributors, month by month undermining the citadels of sin. You do not know their going or their coming; but the footfalls of their ministry are heard in the palaces of Heaven. Who are the workers in our Sabbath-schools throughout this land to-day? Men celebrated, men brilliant, men of vast estate? For the most part, not that at all. I have noticed that the chief characteristic of the most of those who are successful in the work is that they know their Bibles, are earnest in prayer, are anxious for the salvation of the young, and Sabbath by Sabbath are willing to sit down unobserved and tell of Christ and the resurrection. These are the humble workers who are recruiting the great army of Christian youth—not by might, not by power, not by profound argument, not by brilliant antithesis, but by the blessing of God on plain talk, and humble story, and silent tear, and anxious look. "The lame take the prey."

An engineer on a locomotive going across the western prairies day after day, saw a little child come out in front of a cabin and wave to him so he got in the habit of waving back to the little child, and it was the day's joy to him to see this little one come out in front of the cabin door and wave to him, while he answered back. One day the train was delayed, and it came on to the dusk of the evening. As the engineer stood at his post he saw by the headlight,

### THAT LITTLE GIRL ON THE TRACK.

wondering why the train did not come, looking for the train, knowing nothing of its peril. A great horror seized upon the engineer. He reversed the engine. He gave it in charge of the other man on board, and then he climbed over the engine, and he came down on the cow-catcher. He said, though he had reversed the engine, it seemed as though it were going at lightning speed, faster and faster, though it was really slowing up, and with almost supernatural clutch he caught that child by the hair and lifted it up, when the train stopped, and the passengers gathered around, to see what was the matter, there the old engineer lay, fainted dead away, the little child alive, and in his swarthy arms.

"Oh!" you say, "that was well done." But I want you to exercise some kindness and some appreciation toward those in community who are snatching the little ones from under the wheels of temptation and sin—snatching them from under thundering rail-trains of eternal disaster, bringing them up into respectability in this world and into glory for the world to come. You appreciate what the engineer did; why can you not appreciate the grander work done by every Sabbath-school teacher this afternoon?

Oh! my friends, I want to impress upon myself and upon yourselves that it is not the number of talents we possess, but the use we make of them.

### GOD HAS A ROYAL FAMILY.

in the world. Now, if I should ask, "Who are the royal families of history?" you would say, "House of Hapsburg, House of Stuarts, House of Bourbons." They lived in palaces, and had great equipage. But who are the Lord's royal family? Some of them may see you in the household, some of them are in unlighted garrets, some of them will walk this afternoon down the street, on their arm a basket of broken food; some of them are in the almshouse, despised and rejected of men; yet in the last great day, while it will be found that some of us who fared sumptuously every day, are hurled back into discomfort, there are the lame that will take the prey.

One step further: There are a great many people discouraged about getting to Heaven. You are brought up in good families, you had Christian parentage; but you frankly tell me that you are a thousand miles away from the right track. My brother, you are the one I want to preach to this morning. I have been looking for you. I will tell you.

### HOW YOU GOT ASTRAY.

It was not maliciousness on your part. It was perhaps through the gentleness and sociality of your nature that you fell into sin. You wandered away from your duty, you unconsciously left the house of God; you admit the Gospel to be true, and yet you have so grievously and so prolongedly wandered, you say rescue is impossible. It would take a week to count up the names of those in Heaven who were on earth worse than you tell me you are. They went the whole round of infinity, they

disgraced themselves, they disgraced their household, they despaired of return because their reputation was gone, their property was gone, everything was gone, but in some hour like this they heard the voice of God, and threw themselves on the divine compassion, and they rose up more than conquerors. And I tell you there is the same chance for you. This is one reason why I like to preach this Gospel, so free a Gospel, so tremendous a Gospel. It takes a man all wrong and makes him all right.

In a former settlement where I preached, a member of my congregation quitted the house of God, quitted respectable circle, went into all styles of sin, and was slain of his iniquity. The day for his burial came, and his body was brought to the house of God. Some of his comrades who had destroyed him were overheard along the street, on the way to the burial, saying: "Come, let us go and hear Talmage damn this old sinner!" Oh! I had nothing but tears for the dead, and I had nothing but invitations for the living. You see I could not do any otherwise. "Christ Jesus came to seek and save that which was lost." Christ in his dying prayer said: "Father, forgive them," and that was a prayer for you and for me. Oh! start on the road to Heaven to-day.

### YOU ARE NOT HAPPY.

The thirst of your soul will never be slaked by the fountains of sin. You turn everywhere but to God for help. Right where you are, call on Him. He knows you, He knows all about you, He knows all the odds against which you have been contending in life. Do not go to Him with a long rigmarole of a prayer, but just look up and say: "Help! Help!"

But you say: "My hand trembles so from my dissipation, I can't even take hold of a hymn-book to sing." Do not worry about that, my brother; I will give you a hymn at the close so familiar you can sing it without a book. But you say: "I have such terrible habits on me, I can't get rid of them." My answer is, Almighty grace can break up that habit, and will break it up. By the grace of God, go into the presence of that one, and the apologies you ought to have made on earth make in Heaven.

"Oh!" says some man, "if I should try to do right, if I should turn away from evil doing unto the Lord, I would be jostled, I would be driven back, nobody would have any sympathy for me." You are mistaken. Here, in the presence of the church on earth and in Heaven, I give you to-day the right hand of Christian fellowship. God sent me here to-day to preach this, and He sent you here to hear this: "Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thought, and let him return unto the Lord, who will have mercy, and unto our God, who will abundantly pardon." Though you may have been the worst sinner, you may become the best saint, and in the great Day of Judgment it will be found that "where sin abounded, grace does much more abound," and while the spoils of an everlasting kingdom are being awarded for your pursuit, it will be found that we are this Sabbath, one week nearer the obliteration of all the inequalities of this life and all its disquietudes.

### THE PILOT'S RING.

Years ago, on a boat on the North River, the pilot gave a very sharp ring to the bell for the boat to slow up. The engineer attended to the machinery, and then he came up with some alarm on deck to see what was the matter. He saw it was a moonlight night and there were no obstacles in the way. He went to the pilot and said: "Why do you ring the bell in that way? Why do you want to stop? There's nothing the matter." And the pilot said to him: "There is a mist gathering on the river; don't you see that? and there is night gathering darker and darker, and I can't see the way. Then the engineer, looking around and seeing it was a bright moonlight, looked into the face of the pilot, and saw that he was dying, and then that he was dead.

God grant that when our last moment comes we may be found at our post doing our whole duty; and when the mists of the river of death gather on our eyelids, may the good Pilot take the wheel from our hands and guide us into the calm harbor of eternal rest!

"Drop the anchor and the sail, I am safe within the vale."

### General Arthur's Greatest Service.

The New York Evening Post says: "The most important service Mr. Arthur rendered to the country was that of sprinkling down the flames of foreign strife in South and Central America, kindled by our gratuitous and unnecessary meddling. Casting a glance backward, and seeing how all the bad blood of that time has cooled and settled without the expenditure of a dollar on our part, and how the old friendly feelings have taken the place of hate and fear by no other effort than taking our hands out of other people's affairs, we cannot fail to appreciate Mr. Arthur's service in this crisis."

### BREVETTES.

The Christian Kingdom Society has been established in England to promote the establishment of the Kingdom of Peace on Earth and Good Will to men. Rev. Alex. Smith, A. M., is the organizer.

The 27th of each month has been adopted at the suggestion of *The World's Advance Thought*, Portland, Oregon, as a day for united prayer throughout the world for the establishment of universal peace.

The State Board of Arbitration of Massachusetts, has recently decided several important labor cases in Plymouth Foundry, the Weymouth hand-sewers shoe trade, and J. W. Ingalls & Son, shoe manufacturers, Lynn.

The Philadelphia Record says after the Superintendent had inspected and formally accepted a six inch steel gun, a Baltimore mechanic discovered a flaw in the powder chamber that proved the gun useless, although it cost \$50,000.

GEN. HARNEY, of the United States army, is the oldest man on the register. He became a soldier in 1818, and participated in every war in which the country has engaged since that time. He is 86 years of age and very rich.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

### The Great Commission.

#### LESSON TEXT.

(Matt. 28: 16-20. Memory verses, 13-20.)

#### LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Jesus the King in Zion.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *But we behold him who hath been made a little lower than the angels, even Jesus, because of the suffering of death crowned with glory and honor.*—Heb. 2: 9.

LESSON TOPIC: *The King Exercising Sovereignty.*

LESSON OUTLINE: 1. In His Claims, vs. 16-19. 2. In His Commands, vs. 19, 20, f. c. 3. In His Assurances, v. 20, l. c.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The Lord gave the words: great was the company of those that published it.*—Psa. 68: 11.

#### DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 28: 16-20. Exercising sovereignty.  
T.—Mark 16: 14-20. Sovereignty exercised.  
W.—Psa. 2: 1-12. Sovereignty appointed.  
T.—Heb. 1: 1-14. Sovereignty recognized.  
F.—Matt. 21: 33-46. Sovereignty resisted.  
S.—Matt. 25: 31-46. Sovereignty over all.  
S.—Phil. 2: 1-11. Sovereignty confessed.

#### LESSON ANALYSIS.

##### I. IN HIS CLAIMS.

##### 1. Control Over Men:

The eleven disciples went... where Jesus had appointed (16). There shall ye see him: lo, I have told you (Matt. 28: 7).

I will go before you into Galilee (Mark 14: 28).

If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments (John 14: 15).

If a man love me, he will keep my word (John 14: 23).

##### II. Worthy to be Worshipped:

They worshipped him (17).

They fell down and worshipped him (Matt. 28: 11).

They... took hold of his feet, and worshipped him (Matt. 28: 9).

In the form of God... on an equality with God (Phil. 2: 6).

Let all the angels of God worship him (Heb. 1: 6).

##### III. Supreme in Authority:

All authority hath been given unto me (18).

All things have been delivered unto me of my Father (Luke 10: 22).

The Father... hath given all things into his hand (John 3: 35).

Thou gavest him authority over all flesh (John 17: 2).

He put all things in subjection under his feet (1 Cor. 15: 27).

1. "Went... where Jesus had appointed them." (1) Specific appointments from the Lord; (2) Specific obedience from the disciples.

2. "When they saw him, they worshipped him; but some doubted." (1) The Lord disclosed; (2) The Lord adored; (3) The Lord doubted.

3. "All authority hath been given unto me." (1) The Giver; (2) The gift; (3) The recipient; (4) The outcome.

##### II. IN HIS COMMANDS.

##### 1. To Go:

Go ye therefore (19).

Go... And as ye go, preach (Matt. 10: 6, 7).

Go ye into all the world, and preach (Mark 16: 15).

They went forth, and preached everywhere (Mark 16: 20).

They... went about preaching the word (Acts 8: 4).

##### II. To Baptize:

Baptizing them (19).

He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved (Mark 16: 16).

Repent ye, and be baptized (Acts 2: 38).

He arose and was baptized (Acts 9: 18).

Buried... with him through baptism into death (Rom. 6: 4).

##### III. To Teach:

Teaching them to observe all things (20).

They continued steadfastly in the apostles' teachings (Acts 2: 42).

They ceased not to teach (Acts 5: 42).

Teaching every man in all wisdom (Col. 3: 28).

These things command and teach (1 Tim. 4: 11).

1. "Go ye... make disciples of all nations." Christian missions: (1) By whom pushed; (2) To whom carried; (3) At what aimed.

2. "The name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." (1) The one name; (2) The triple personality.

3. "Teaching them." (1) The teachers; (2) The pupils; (4) The lessons.

##### III. IN HIS ASSURANCES.

##### 1. Of Personal Fellowship:

Lo, I am with you (20).

Fear thou not, for I am with thee (Isa. 41: 10).

I will not leave you desolate; I come unto you (John 14: 18).

But the Lord stood by me (2 Tim. 4: 17).

I will come in to him, and will sup with him (Rev. 3: 20).

II. Of Constant Fellowship:

I am with you always (20).

We will... make our abode with him (John 14: 23).

That Christ may dwell in your hearts (Eph. 3: 17).

Christ in you (Col. 1: 27).

Our fellowship is with... his Son Jesus Christ (1 John 1: 3).

III. Of Eternal Fellowship:

I am with you... even unto the end of the world (20).

Where I am, there ye may be also (John 14: 3).

So shall we ever be with the Lord (1 Thess. 4: 17).

Neither will I in any wise forsake thee (Heb. 13: 5).

He shall go out thence no more (Rev. 3: 12).

1. "Lo, I am with you." (1) A surprising revelation; (2) A comforting revelation; (3) An assuring revelation.  
2. "Always."—margin, "All the days." (1) Days of prosperity; (2) Days of adversity; (3) Days of toil; (4) Days of repose; (5) Days on earth; (6) Days in heaven.  
3. "Even unto the end of the world."—margin, "the consummation of the age." (1) The age; (2) The consummation; (3) The King.

#### LESSON BIBLE READING.

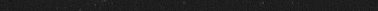
##### MISSIONARY WORK.

Commanded (Matt. 28: 19; Mark 16: 15).

Needed (Luke 10: 2; Rom. 10: 14, 15). Christ-like (Matt. 4: 17, 23; 11: 1; Acts 10: 38).

Apostolic (Mark 16: 19, 20; Acts 8: 4, 5).</







# THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r

TERMS:—One year, \$1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms. Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. JUNE 14, 1888.

## LOCAL ITEMS.

—Where is your Thurman bandanna?—  
—The weather still keeps slightly cool.  
—Mrs. Aaron Harter is visiting in Union county.  
—Will Alexander has put up a new barn near Millheim.  
—Rev. Fischer, and Bann Philson spent Tuesday at Millheimburg.  
—Bill Lee is having the water piped up from the station to his new house on the hill.  
—Ex-Sheriff Spangler is planning for a new residence on the square, near the hotel.  
—Samuel Ditzel and James Runkle have returned from Franklin and Marshall college.  
—Millheim's centennial committee is actively at work to make the celebration a success.  
—Picnic parties and pleasure seekers daily wend their way thro town en route for Penns Cave.  
—Mrs. Curtin has subscribed \$100 and Gov. Beaver \$50, to the new Presbyterian church in our town.  
—A little son of J. H. Rider, of Bellefonte, fell from a lounge and bit his tongue so severely that he died.  
—J. D. Smeltzer, of Illinois, son of George Smeltzer, dec'd., of Madisonburg, died a few days ago, aged about 60 years.  
—J. L. Spangler addressed a Cleveland ratification meeting at Look Haven, on Friday evening, and made a good speech.  
—Chas. Hewes and Walter Bayard were over, Sunday, and didn't forget to give us a pleasant call and talk upon theological subjects.  
—Parties who want any extra trains of cars for fourth of July use should send their orders in early to the Reporter.  
—S. K. Emerick, of Scotia, was here over Sunday, visiting his family. Sam went up with a clerk and has now become a partner with Mr. Hoover in the store.  
—Penns Valley, from Pinegrove to Woodward, has \$175,000 in church edifices. More churches have been erected in the last three years than any three previous years.  
—Lock Haven, Williamsport and Sunbury expect to celebrate in royal style on the fourth of July. Regular excursion rates can be had to any of these points by applying to our station agent, A. L. Katherman.  
—Great agony among the women on account of the failure in the cabbage plant crop. What will we do for sour kraut now? Guess we will have to fall back on cold-slaw, like the woman who said she'd burn chips if out of wood.  
—We would like to see our school building and grounds kept in better condition. Tumbled down fences, broken windows and shutters smashed is the outside appearance of our public school property. What is the matter with our directors?  
—We hear a report that Mr. Snook, of Millheim has failed, we trust the report may not be confirmed. He was one of the most energetic business men of Millheim. He is absent in the west, for the benefit of his and his wife's health, and has been telegraphed for, we are told.  
—The fishing party to the Paddy mountain tunnel, reported, caught nearly 100 speckled beauties—the largest trout was landed by Ben Philson, of Somerset county, and he wasn't by any lengths the biggest man in the party. Trout, evidently, don't look to the size of a feller and go for the worm.  
—On Tuesday of this week Miss Avilda Long, of New Berlin, and a Mr. Whitmeyer, of Williamsport, were married at the bride's home by Rev. G. W. Currin, of Williamsport. Miss Long, several years ago, had a millinery store in this place, and is a most estimable young lady. Messrs. Cleve and Harry Dinges, of this place attended the wedding ceremonies.  
—On Saturday forenoon the Bucknell ball team of Lewisburg crossed bats with the State College team on the latter's ground. The score stood 9 to 6 in favor of Bucknell University and is the first defeat of the State College ball team suffered in many years. As the players have been successful in the past, and State College has been the training ground for several of the best players in the country.  
—That "sympathy fund," and that \$1 said to be subscribed by Fiedler, over a year ago for the benefit of the Undine hose company, are still anxiously looked for to come marching along.  
—Come boys, pony up, after making a blow and show of your dollar liberality through the newspapers, let the Undine hose company see a cent of the dollars put on paper and boasted about in the newspapers.  
—Rev. George Leidy, presiding elder of the Altoona district, Central Pennsylvania conference, Methodist Episcopal church, was married Tuesday the fifth at residence of the bride to Miss Kate V. Brittain, of Salona, Clinton county. The happy couple went west last evening en route to St. Louis and other points in the west. The bride is a grand-daughter of Rev. A. M. Brittain, well known to the older Methodists of the Juniata Valley.  
—At the meeting of the Centre Hall Literary Society on Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President, James Gregg; Vice President, S. B. McNitt; Secretary, A. L. Katherman; Executive committee, H. G. Strohmeyer, C. F. Deininger and Chas. Kurtz. An interesting program has been prepared for next meeting, Monday evening, "The Crusades" will be the subject of a ten minute talk by A. P. Wieland. The debate we predict will be an interesting and lively one on the subject: Resolved that foreign immigration should be restricted. The affirmative will be supported by James Gregg and C. F. Deininger, and the negative by Dr. W. A. Jacobs and Geo. Bonner. The meetings are public and all are invited to attend and take part in the discussions. Exercises begin at 8 P. M.

## KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

FRANCIS D. SNYDER, OF REBERSBURG, MEETS DEATH IN THE WOODS IN M'KEAN COUNTY.

On Saturday morning, June 9, the people of Rebersburg and vicinity received the news of the death of Francis D. Snyder, who had been peeling bark in M'Kean county the last month. He was working at the time for T. P. Worth, of Booneville, and in the party were Sam Rhine, of Rebersburg, and Wm. Beery, of Booneville, Clinton co. The four men mentioned above were at work felling trees the day of the accident. They had cut a tree down, but in falling it lodged upon another. In order to bring this one down another tree was cut so as to fall across the first. When it struck the lodged tree, the butt flew up and struck Mr. Snyder, who was standing close by the stump, on the breast, and hurled him in the air. When he reached the ground his startled companions rushed to his side; he clutched his hand once and that was all—he was dead.  
This accident happened on Thursday, June 7, at about four o'clock in the afternoon. His companions carried the body to Wm. Cady's camp, their boarding house, where they prepared it for burial. The lumbermen in camp raised enough money among them to purchase the coffin and shroud, and expense of transportation of the body to Rebersburg. On Friday evening the body was placed on the train for Lock Haven, and arrived at Rebersburg late that night.  
The deceased was a young man, aged 28 years and 21 days, and leaves a wife, nee Miss Kate Mallery, of Rebersburg, and two small children to mourn the loss of a kind father and an affectionate husband.  
Mr. Snyder was a hard working man, honest and industrious and respected by all who knew him. The bereaved family and friends hereby acknowledge the kind assistance and money subscribed by the men at Wm. Cady's camp, which did much to console them in the hour of their distress. J. J. G. Rebersburg, Pa.

## ENDURING DEMOCRACY.

On Friday last, workmen dug a ditch in front of Reynolds' barn for steam heat purposes, and struck upon the underground stem of a Democratic liberty pole that was planted there in 1840, nearly 50 years ago, when "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," hard-cider barrels, coons and log-cabins, and the promise by the Whigs of "two dollars a day and roast beef" were campaign slogans to defeat Martin Van Buren. The stump is about 4 feet in length, and comes to within 3 inches of the surface, and is a well preserved white pine, like the Democratic party of which it is emblematic. The bark is still about the stump and the wood is solid and sound. The opposition has pronounced our time-honored party dead and buried no less than a half-dozen times since this liberty pole was planted, and both are here yet, good for another fifty years. We were present when the workmen exposed this relic and we felt awe inspired, like Mark Twain, when he discovered the tomb of "Adam."

## A NEW INDUSTRY.

Penns Valley is developing itself at a wonderful rate, since the advent of the railroad. The prop. timber, bark and other kindred industries, are now being followed by shipments of snapping turtles. The first consignment consisted of two boxes, which went out by rail, one day last week, from the Centre Hall station. The boxes contained twenty large, live snapping turtles, fresh from the Stone mill, labeled for Hellman, York county, possibly to stock a farm. Some of the snappers were of enormous size, much larger than any before seen in this section. The shell of one must have been 25 inches length-wise on the back. What do we care for your oil and gas when we have struck a snapping turtle bonanza. Talk about your oil kings, gas and coal barons—what are they along side of our snapping turtle lords?  
When Simon Ruble sold the Stone mill property he made a mistake in not reserving the snapper mines.

## FIRE-BUGS CAUGHT.

Thomas Bateman and William C. Connell were arrested on Saturday the 9th charged with firing the buildings on Main street Tyrone, Pa., which resulted in a heavy loss on the morning of May 27. At the hearing, the evidence being very strong against them, they were locked up until this morning when they were taken to the Hollidaysburg jail. It is reported, by good authority, that Bateman had confessed, and that the buildings on the opposite side of the street had been fired, traces of the oil being noticeable at the time. Hope the Bellefonte fire-bugs will soon be run down and get their dues.

## A WORMY CHESTNUT.

The News of the 12th, again assures its readers that the Penna. R. R. Co. have decided to erect a fine depot at that place this summer and goes so far as to advise the co. as to how and where they should build. We can overlook that to its readers, as it is a little dull at present and must fill up its columns with something even if it is a stale "chestnut."

## CLEVELAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

A grand ratification meeting was held in the court house on Monday evening. Gov. Curtin presided. Ringing speeches were made by Gov. Curtin, John H. Orvis, D. F. Fortney and J. L. Spangler. The court house was jam full and crowd enough outside for another large meeting.  
Old Centre is alive for Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will enclose bills this week next to those who seem to have given former notices no attention. A few only have been attentive to our appeals and sent us money, while the majority seem to think a paper needs no money to keep it afloat. This, we submit is not treating the Reporter fairly, which goes to them with the regularity of clock work, in good faith. Now let each one of us favor us with the needed, it is unpleasant for us to be dunning.

Washington, June 12, 9 A. M.—There is no change to be observed in General Sheridan's condition. It continues to be substantially the same. He takes plenty of nourishment without any indications of failure of digestion or assimilation.  
—Paris green, Murray's Drug Store.

## LOCAL SQUIBS.

—What has become of the Potters Mills centennial anniversary?  
—New potatoes, from Baltimore, are retailing in Bellefonte for 50 cts. per peck.  
—A number of the genuine Thurman bandannas have made their appearance in town.  
—Rochester Clothing house in Reynolds new building Bellefonte, M. Fauble proprietor.  
—Mr. Henry Royer the farm implement agent of Miles had business in our town on Tuesday.  
—The Collins Brothers are shipping sixteen car loads of iron every day from their furnaces near Bellefonte.  
—The street leading from the pike to the grain house and flour mill has been piked by the borough and is a good job.  
—George Nearhood killed a four foot rattlesnake on Sunday. It had seven rattles, and he narrowly escaped being bitten.  
—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray, of this place, left on Monday morning for a few weeks visit with friends in Lancaster and Millersville.  
—A car heavily loaded with wheat jumped the track at the station while being shifted and tore up the ties in great style one day last week.  
—Lock Haven, June 10.—Hon. W. Y. Rankin, postmaster of this city, died yesterday. He was serving a term as associate judge at the time of his appointment as postmaster.  
—Dogs got among a flock of sheep belonging to Robert and Brown McNitt, of Armagh township, Millfin county, and killed twenty-three of them, fourteen of which have since died.  
—Our boro dade have decided to put a stop to ball playing on our streets hereafter. Now the boys, who are always in to do the square thing, want them to buy a ball ground and they will be perfectly satisfied.  
—A visit to Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall, will convince you that they keep as complete a line of goods as can be found in the county. Special attention given to repair work; terms reasonable.  
—Yeagertown, Millfin county, possesses a wonderful boy in the person of Master Dan O'Hara, aged about six years. He is said to be endowed with the gift of speech to an amazing degree, as he speaks on any subject deliberately and intelligently.  
—Mrs. Ellen Beaver, wife of Jeome Beaver, of Beavertown, Snyder county, died at her home on Saturday, 9th, of consumption. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. Adam Smith, of near Centre Hill. She was a young woman, was married but a year ago, and leaves a child.  
—The sharpest scythes, the best grain cradles, the best double harrows, the best rope and pulleys, and in fact the best everything is for sale at McFarlane's, Bellefonte, Pa. The handiest little garden force pump we ever saw is for sale there for only \$1.50. You can throw water on top of the house, in case of fire with it, and sprinkle the garden all over.  
—Lock Haven will have a big time on the fourth. The Bellefonte Sons of Veterans will be there in a body. Company B. of the Fifth regiment, from the same place have also signified their intention to accept the invitation extended to them by company H. of that city.  
—The Logan Hose company, also of Bellefonte, will be there. The handsome capital of Centre county will thus be represented by three of its organizations.  
—After July 4th next it will be a crime in this State for any person to sell, circulate or keep on hand, at any newsstand or any other place of sale, any obscene, vulgar or indecent papers, books or periodicals. The penalty is \$10 fine and imprisonment for two months. This will probably check to some extent the circulation of "tinted snuff" so largely sold and read with great accuracy. Cigars, cigarettes, etc., to young boys will be dealt with in a similar manner.  
—Not a cent has yet been paid over to the sympathy fund, although \$2 have been subscribed and the fact heralded through the papers for capital. The Reporter pronounced the thing a fraud, and was correct too. One of the subscribers put his name down over a year ago for \$1 for the benefit of the Undine hose company, of Bellefonte, and we are told the first company has not yet received a cent of it. Here's a chance for a libel suit.  
—Grandfather Jonathan Spangler of near Rebersburg, we hear has been quite low during the past week and few hopes are entertained of recovery. He is afflicted with heart disease and on Saturday evening was very low. His mind is still as clear and fresh as twenty years ago and can recall many incidents of his early life with great accuracy. Mr. Spangler is one of the oldest citizens of Miles township and has lived to reach a ripe old age.  
—At the Elk county court in Ridgeway last week the two men, Butch and Malone, who were arrested after breaking jail in the former place, were sentenced by Judge Mayer to four years each in the penitentiary. This will have the effect of cooling down the gentlemen a little. It is said that while in jail they made threats that they would shoot both the Judge and prosecutor, but they won't get a chance to do much shooting for that period of time at least. Horse stealing was their crime.  
—In Cumberland county, this state, the work put in by the oats swindler, is being over-hauled in the courts and meeting with the just penalties of the law. In our own county many an innocent farmer has been victimized out of hard earned dollars by this villany and the active agents in it who used smooth tongues to lead farmers and others into the robbery. It would not be a bad idea to get up a sympathy fund to help the victims, some of whom were broken up by it. Are there any in this community who will give "a dollar" to a "sympathy fund?"  
—On last Saturday morning a two year old child of Mr. Jacob Musser, who lives about a mile east of Penns Cave, received a fatal fall. The little one had been in the sitting room and a few minutes after a domestic entered and found the child lying on the floor unconscious. A chair was upset and the family Bible was close by. It seems that the little one while alone had crawled on the chair and attempted to draw the book on its lap and fell backwards, striking its head against the stove. The little one lingered until 10 p. m. that evening and died. Funeral took place on Tuesday morning. Rev. Land officiating.

## TRAMPS ASSAULT A WOMAN AT LEWISBURG.

HER HUSBAND KNOCKED DOWN WHILE TRYING TO RESCUE HER—BUTCHER STUDENTS CAPTURE ONE OF THE GANG.

Lewisburg, Pa. June 12.—Last night between 11 and 12 o'clock three tramps assaulted an aged beggar woman on the street near the Bucknell college building. The woman was waiting the return of her husband who had gone to the college to beg a pair of shoes. The man heard her cries and upon coming to the rescue was knocked down and terribly beaten. A party of students came to the rescue however, and after a fierce fight succeeded in capturing one of the tramps, who is now in jail. The woman is in a precarious condition.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons desiring pictures copied and enlarged, will please call at the residence of Michael Derstine, Centre Hall, Monday June 18. Special prices will be given those paying cash down.  
C. W. DERSTINE, Photog.  
Lewistown, Pa.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Following is what the people say.  
PHILIPSBURG, PA.  
C. W. DERSTINE:—My pictures received and in reply would say, we are all very much pleased with your work.  
Yours truly,  
J. P.

## STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Mr. DERSTINE:—The copied photographs received and we think them exceedingly good. Please let us know what your charge will be for ten more.  
Very Respect,  
PHILIPSBURG, PA.

## SPRING GOODS.

We would respectfully announce to our many patrons in Centre co. that we have received an immense line of spring and summer goods. We were in the market in time to select a fine stock and have opened up the same for your inspection. We have an unusually large and complete line of suitings for our merchant tailoring department. Altogether new styles in cloth will be worn for spring and summer and can be seen at our store. Remember that if you want a fine spring suit. You can get it much cheaper now than when there is a rush. Our line of ready made clothing complete and lower in price than ever. Come and see the new styles just received.  
PHILIPSBURG, PA.

## LINDEN HALL.

Mrs. D. Hess is off to Tyrone, Huntingdon and Osoola, on a two week's visit.

Mr. Peter Hurst, of Lebanon county, is stopping with D. Bohn for a few days.

Mr. Amos Cavin, a banker of Derry, Westmoreland county, stopped with J. H. Ross a few days last week.

The schools of Harris township were given on Monday. Adam Zeigler teaches Rock Hill and Squire Potter Walnut Grove.

A J. J. Long says he would like to see the man who invented the Hench cultivator. Some one told him they were so easy to operate, and persuaded him to buy one. The consequence is after cultivating a 20 acre field of nice corn, he only had corn in every other row.

## DEEDS.

If Coal Oil Johnny Steele had been wise enough to keep the oil farm which gave him his short-lived fortune and his lasting but not enviable reputation, he would have been an oil producer still. A few wells have continued to produce a small quantity of oil on this farm for more than twenty-five years, but until recently was considered practically exhausted. About a month ago, a new well was completed on this famous tract and upon being torqued responded at the rate of 150 barrels per day. The new gusher was surrounded by small wells, and will doubtless be short-lived, but when Coal Oil Johnny hears the news he will go out and kick himself once more for having made a first-class fool of himself in getting rid of his valuable patrimony so quickly.

## BARGAINS IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Mr. C. F. Montgomery desires us to call attention to the fact that the large stock of clothing and gents' furnishing goods in his store and also that of Montgomery & Co. are combined, rendering it too large. The goods are not damaged, but in order to reduce stock they will be sold at a bargain. Call at once.  
J. P.

## GENERAL SHERIDAN'S MOTHER DEAD.

Somerset, Ohio, June 12.—Mrs. Sheridan, mother of General Phil. H. Sheridan, died this afternoon, aged 87 years.

## THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION HOPE LESS.

Berlin, June 12.—The doctors admit that the emperor is in an almost hopeless condition. The crown prince was summoned to the palace at midnight.

## CHEAP SUITS.

Suits made to order at \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20.  
MONTGOMERY & CO., TAILORS,  
Bellefonte, Pa.

## ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

—Fauble's Bellefonte for cheap clothing.  
—London purple, the new vermin destroyer at Murray's.  
—Fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand at Murray's bakery.  
—Rev. King and family, were visiting friends in this place the last week.  
—George B. Stover, one of Haines township's active Democrats, gave the Reporter a call.  
—Landlord H. G. Shaffer, late of Spring Mills, has moved from Reading to Canton, Ohio.  
—Engineer Cherry is taking a vacation of ten days, for the benefit of his health, we suppose.  
—London purple and Paris green, the great potato bug destroyer, for sale at Murray's Drug Store.  
—William Null, a son of Wm. Null of Madisonburg, died on Sunday morning the 10th, aged about 18 years.  
—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bairfoot left for Hanover, Pa., last week where they expect to remain for some time among friends.

—A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.  
—Stop in at Flemings, fashionable tailoring establishment, Bellefonte, and see the new styles in gents clothing for spring and summer.  
—Mrs. Snook, wife of Jacob Snook of Millheim, is quite ill in the west, whither Mr. Snook went a few weeks ago with his family.

—A new choir, of some ten voices, has been organized in the Lutheran church, by the pastor, Rev. Fischer. Mr. Michael Derstine is the leader.

—Fleming the tailor, Bellefonte, has opened up his new stock for suitings, for spring and summer wear. New styles will be worn this year and he has them in stock.

—Among the best brands of roller flour, now in market manufactured in the United States, are the Cream (patent) and Calla Lily (extra straight), brands from the Centre Hall roller mills.

—Mr. George W. Vonada, the well known thresherman, of Madisonburg informs the farmers that he will be ready to thresh their crops in good shape and respectfully solicits a trial.

—County Supt. D. M. Wolf is holding the teachers' examination for Potter township and Centre Hall in this place, to-day, and quite a number of teachers are in town attending the examination.

—A walk is now being put down in front of Deininger's new houses, near the station and a crossing on the street adjoining A. Harter. This will make the walk a continuous one from one end of town to the other, reaching the station.

—Mr. M. Shaffer Derstine, of Lewisburg, formerly of this place, is visiting his parents in this place. "Mike" and his brother Chas. are operating one of the best photographic establishments in the state, and their work is noted for its artistic skill.

—The First National Bank building is to be completed in ninety days, under the direction of Mr. Hughes, the architect. The general style will be similar to what it was before, but the stone to be used will be of a different kind and much handsomer.

—Mr. Bonn Philson, banker, of Berlin, Somerset county, and his nephew, Fred Krissinger, are here visiting Rev. Fischer and other friends, and taking in the county, its industries, mountains and trout streams, and are delighted with our section of the state.

—The will of the late Col. Eli Slifer was read and filed at the register's office, Lewisburg, last week. It was written in 1876, and leaves his property in equal shares to his children or their heirs. Mr. J. C. Bomberger, of Harrisburg, is appointed executor under the will.

—Mr. John Shay, of Howard, a man of about seventy-two years, while trying to drive his cows from in front of an approaching train at that place, on Saturday, was struck by the engine. He had a number of bones broken and died soon after the accident. He leaves a wife, four sons and four daughters.

—Another shipment of ten turtles, making thirty in all, from the Stone mill dam, has been made. The gentlemen who captured these snappers are from York county, and their names are J. A. Blessing, W. C. Blessing, P. S. Snyder, and W. H. Shearer, who were up on a visit, and are guests of Bill Lee.

—Our neighbor, the Centre Democrat, is jealous of the Reporter and its libel suit, and wishes it had the picnic on its hands, as it would rather have a libel suit than a suit of new clothes. The Democrat expresses a hope to be able once to raise some bad fellow enough to have him get a libel suit craze on him.

## GRAIN.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.  
Wheat, red, 25 cts. 25  
Wheat, white, 20 cts. 20  
Corn, 12 cts. 12

## FLOUR AND FEED.

Patent Flour, 1.50 Bran per ton, 30.00  
Best Roller Flour, 1.40 Bran, retail, 1.10  
24 Best Roller Flour, 1.30 Middlings retail, 1.20  
Middlings per ton, 22.00 Chop retail, 1.30

## FIREWORKS!

Just received at the  
—GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS—  
O—BELLEFONTE, PA.—O—  
A very large stock of

FIRE CRACKERS,  
FANCY FIREWORKS,  
TORPEDOES,  
LANTERNS,  
CAMPAIGN TORCHES.

Dealers are requested to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Razors, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Musical Instruments, and Sporting Goods Generally.

THEODORE DESCHNER,  
Allegheny St., Bellefonte.

## CATTLE IN KANSAS.

According to an enthusiastic Kansan there are enough cattle in the Sunflower State to reach from Atchison to New York, so that just as the leading steer would loom up in the neighborhood of Central Park, the last calf would be galloping off the Missouri river bridge at the first named place.

## HE GAVE BIRTH TO A CHICKEN.

A young gentleman of France, one evening after a dance, made a bet while supping that he could swallow a raw egg without breaking the shell, and he did so. A few days afterward he experienced violent pains, the doctor administered a strong emetic, the egg came back, but broken, and out sprang a young chicken. The warmth of the young man's stomach had produced the unexpected result, and if anyone doubts the truth of this story, say those who vouch for it, he can go to Chalons and see the chicken that was hatched.

The new law of New York which establishes the novel method of executing condemned criminals by electricity, is not to be put to the test till next year. It provides that suitable electrical apparatus shall be set up in each of the State prisons, and that "the punishment of death must, in every case, be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause death, and the application of such current must be continued until such convict is dead."

Whatever doubt there may be as to the support which the New York Sun, that luminary that still shines for all, will give to Cleveland and tariff reform, there is no doubt as to the aid it will give Thurman. Listen to this:

"The old man is there, with his bandanna in one hand and the S. S. B. in the other. He continues to wave and all the boys' whose sufferings from cold toes he has pitied, all the twenty-four-carat Democrats from way back, all the seniors and the juniors who get their political religion from Monticello and the Hermitage and Greystone, and not from China or England, are strolling back into camp to welcome him."

—Lee cream at Murray's every Saturday evening.

—Spring suite at the Rochester Clothing House Bellefonte.

—London purple in large and small quantities at Murray's.

—Read the Democratic platform on inside page of this issue.

—London purple will knock bugs—Murray's Drug Store.

—The old Reformed church, at Aaronsburg, has been torn down.

—Our old friend, Jerry Kline, of Aaronsburg, is off on a visit to Michigan.

—McCormick Bros. will run out a new delivery wagon one of these days. It is a dandy.

—Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

—Mr. S. W. Bairfoot has had his iron fence in front of his residence painted in a very neat manner.

—Mr. Samuel Spangler, of Millroy, spent a portion of last week, visiting his brother, Chief Burgess of our town.

—A full assortment of spectacles and glasses can be found at Bushman & Kreamer's jewelry store, Centre Hall.

—Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leather and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## MARRIED.

On the 15th, by Rev. W. H. Grob, Mr. Wm. Meyers, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bogdon, both from the vicinity of Boalsburg.

On the same day by the same, Mr. C. F. Allen, of Boalsburg, and Miss Ada M. Harper, of Potter twp.

On the 17th, by the same, Mr. William E. Ralston, of State College, and Miss Frances Shreckengast, of Centre Hall.

On the 10th, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Samuel O. Baney, and Sarah C. Emerick both of Penn twp.

## REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

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